

MANUFACTURERS RECORD





***prompt deliveries of
International Phosphates***

Large volume production assures

prompt deliveries of your orders, large

or small, so you can give fast,

efficient service to your customers.

Florida Pebble Phosphate

ALL COMMERCIAL GRADES

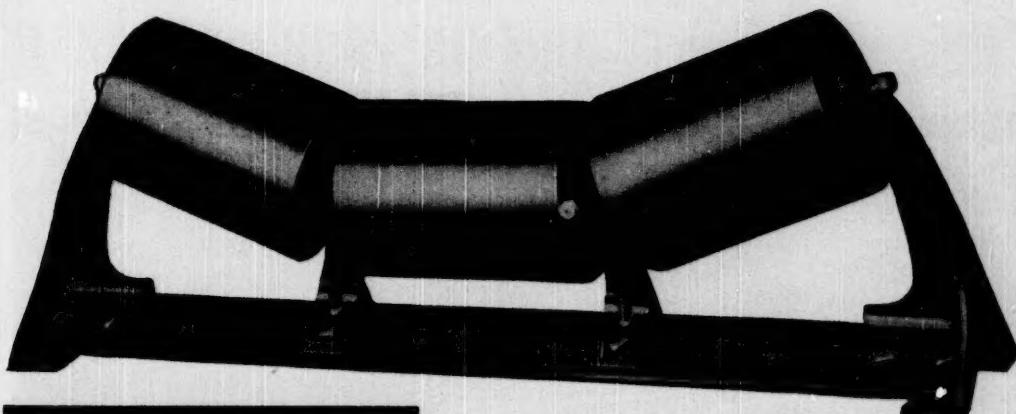


Tennessee Phosphate

PHOSPHATE DIVISION • INTERNATIONAL MINERALS & CHEMICAL CORPORATION

GENERAL OFFICES: 20 NORTH WACKER DRIVE, CHICAGO 6

This advertisement is appearing currently in magazines reaching fertilizer manufacturers.



GIVE IT A RIDE - ON JEFFREY BELT IDLERS

Costs must be cut. No question about that . . . and no question about the economy of Jeffrey Belt Conveyors when small or large quantities of material must be handled. We can furnish them by the rod, or mile, just as the job requires. We know how to provide for reliability under tough conditions, handling of peak loads, low investment, high salvage and other things which are problems peculiar to engineering.

Hence, we say, "Give That Material A Ride on Jeffrey Idlers." They are the backbone of the belt conveyor . . . have been the choice of smart operators on thousands of jobs. They are built to take day-after-day punishment . . . have that reserve strength and durability that count for many years of satisfactory, efficient trouble-free service.

Whether yardage looms large in the estimate, or small capacity is desired, Jeffrey engineers are skilled in the application of material handling to most any job. We would like to talk things over—constructively.

Catalog No. 785 Tells All



Self-aligning, Troughing-type Belt Idler

Pivotedly mounted on a supporting cross member, guide rollers are mounted on arms and extend at right angles to idler. Need only to be spaced about 30 to 50 feet apart to keep belt in perfect alignment. Will not damage belt.



Pivoted-type Return Idler

Used for both troughing and flat belt conveyors. Of the self-aligning, two-pulley type. Also standard return rolls pivotedly mounted in ball bearings on supporting cross member. Write for full details about Jeffrey Idlers for either troughing or flat belt service.

THE JEFFREY MANUFACTURING COMPANY

926 North Fourth St., Columbus 16, Ohio

Established 1877

Baltimore 2
Birmingham 3
Boston 16
Buffalo 2

Chicago 1
Cincinnati 2
Cleveland 13
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Marion
Houston 5
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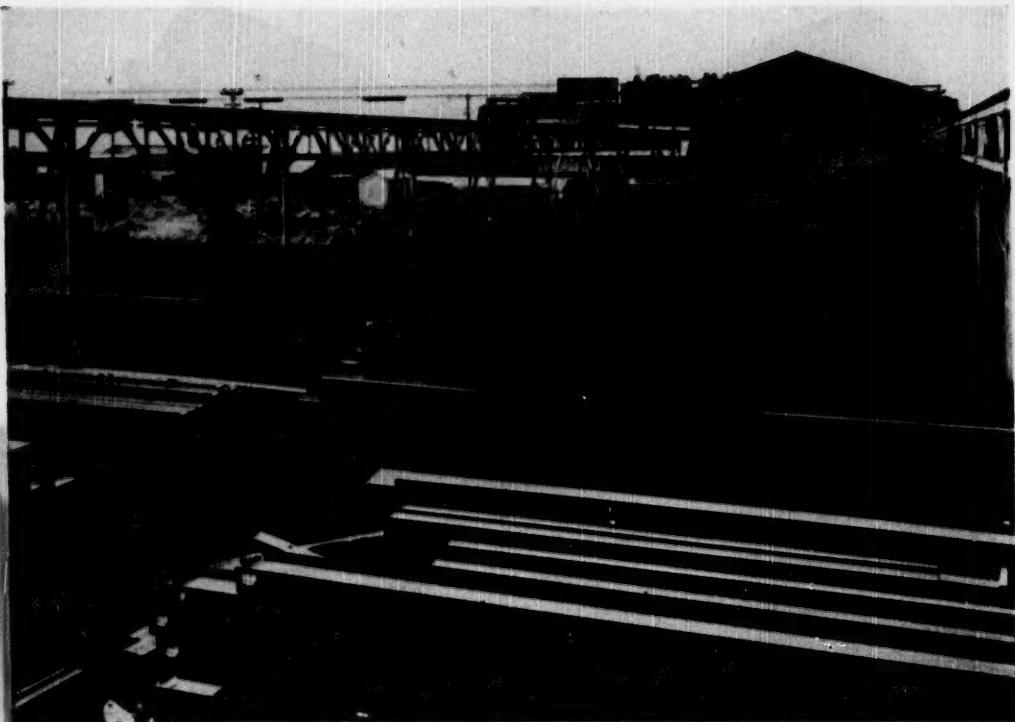
Jacksonville 2
Milwaukee 2
New York 7
Philadelphia 3

Pittsburgh 22
St. Louis 1
Salt Lake City 1
Scranton 3

Jeffrey Mfg. Co., Ltd., Head Office & Works: Montreal

Complete Line of
Material Handling,
Processing and
Mining Equipment





View Showing Part of Structural Yard

STEEL

for Immediate Shipment



We have on hand complete stocks of Angles; I-Beams; Channels; Bars; Hot Rolled Sheets; Cold Rolled Sheets; Galvanized Sheets; Wide Flange Beams; Plates; Tees; Cold Finished Bars. Order what you need—10 pounds or 100 tons—and get IMMEDIATE DELIVERY.

O'NEAL STEEL CO.

Offices: 745 North 41st Street, BIRMINGHAM, ALABAMA

MANUFACTURERS RECORD FOR

MANUFACTURERS RECORD

ESTABLISHED 1882

Devoted to the Industrial Development of the South and Southwest



Volume 119

June 1950

Number 6

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MANUFACTURERS RECORD PUBLISHING CO.

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JUNE NINETEEN FIFTY

14 FLIGHTS
DAILY, THROUGH
7 SOUTHERN
STATES.

MEMPHIS — Columbus (Miss.)* — Tuscaloosa* — BIRMINGHAM — Goddard* — ATLANTA — Albany — Greenville* — Greenville — Spartanburg — CHARLOTTE

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(*Cities served by Southern Airways exclusively)

SOUTHERN AIRWAYS, since inauguration of service, has flown over one and one-half million passenger miles and continues daily to increase its following of progressive people who already know, or are fast learning, the advantages of speedy, convenient and economical air transportation.

SOUTHERN AIRWAYS was conceived by Southern businessmen with a wide background in aviation, is controlled by Southern interests, and staffed by competent personnel with years of commercial air line experience.

SOUTHERN AIRWAYS was developed to further aid in the progress and achievement of an ever-expanding South, and its services are designed to fit your needs.



Write for full details on Charge Accounts
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 General Offices—Municipal Airport, Birmingham, Ala.; Sales Offices—Municipal Airport, Atlanta, Ga.



Your Service Is The South

Elevators are not Expensive

Low Cost

Through standardization of sizes and parts, the use of modern production and installation equipment, and efficient operation, Monarch is able to provide you with a freight or passenger elevator at a low investment cost.

Long Service

A Monarch elevator will give you profitable service for 30 years or more. This brings the monthly cost of your elevator down to surprisingly few dollars.

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An elevator greatly increases the value of upper floors and basements, saves time and dollars, and pays you in many other ways. Many customers have told us that their elevators have produced larger returns than any other investment.

Let us show you.



MONARCH ELEVATOR & MACHINE CO.

Greensboro, N.C. Department A

The Largest Firm in the Southeast
Devoted Exclusively to Elevator Manufacturing

MANUFACTURERS RECORD



COVER ILLUSTRATION—The cover illustration this month is a very unusual one for us. Ordinarily our cover will carry a picture of a leading Southern industrialist, or a chart depicting some phase of industrial activity, or an illustration of heavy industry, or some such. Very rarely, however, do we come out with an agricultural photograph on the cover. The story on the growth of Florida's livestock industry (referred to in the adjacent column) is spectacular in its own right. Our decision to recognize the importance of this industry, to Florida and the South, by carrying such a picture on the cover was based on the importance of this industry in itself coupled with the tremendous important role it plays in the development of more finished product industries in both the state and the South. Aside from these technical reasons, we are sure you will agree with us that the picture itself greatly enhances the appearance of our front cover.

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Baltimore Office

Wm. Marriott III
Baltimore Office

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1430 Clairmont Rd., Decatur, Ga.

Telephone, Crescent 4577

Subscription Rates

One Year \$3.00; Two Years \$5.00

Single Copy 35¢; Back Numbers

Over Three Months Old 50¢

This Month

What Kind of a First Quarter?

Southern business and industry has continued on the same high level during the first quarter of 1950 that it attained in 1949. The estimates of business activity for the second quarter and second half of 1950 point to another banner year.

Page 35

Gulf Coast Chemicals

The growth of chemical plants on the Texas Gulf Coast is making that area one of the busiest and wealthiest in the nation. In addition, the industry is responsible for the development of more and more finished product industries.

Page 37

\$3,500,000 Plant for Wilmington, N.C.

Construction is expected to start about June 15 on a new textile plant whose end product will be pile fabrics, including the weaving, dyeing and finishing processes. Plans for the huge new industry were made public recently by Woonsocket Falls Mills of Rhode Island. The new plant will be operated by a company to be organized and known as The Timme Corporation, and will employ about 700 persons.

Page 38

Beef Cattle In Florida

The number and quality of Florida's cattle has changed since 1929. In fact, the growth of the industry has been phenomenal in the past 20 years. According to the Bureau of Agricultural Economics, U. S. Department of Agriculture, the number of cattle has about doubled in this period, growing from 600,000 in 1929 to 1,265,000 in 1949.

Page 39

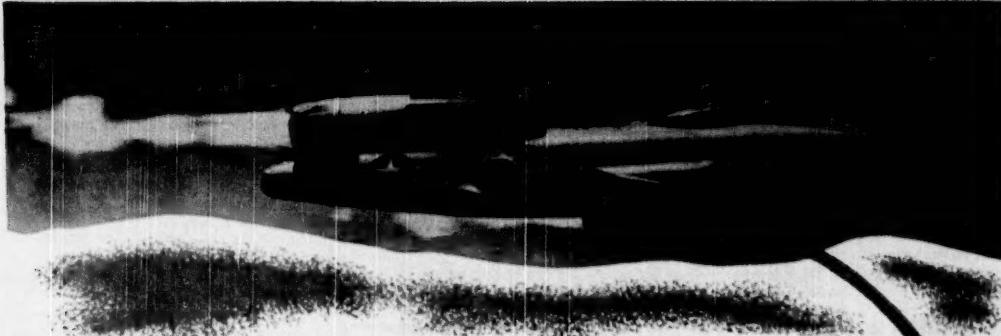
Houston's "International" Exposition

The first annual Houston Industrial Exposition which ran from May 10 to 14 was such a whopping success, and created so much interest among national and foreign firms, as well as local firms (as evidenced by 400 exhibitors), that there has been called to the International Industrial Exposition. The 1951 Exposition will have exhibits from several Latin-American countries as well as two or three Western European nations.

Page 42

J. E. Sirrine Names New Executive Committee

At a meeting of the partners of J. E. Sirrine Co., Engineers of Greenville, South Carolina, the following were elected members of the executive committee for the coming year: A. S. Bedell, George Wrigley, H. L. Hagerman, A. D. Asbury, R. R. Adams. A. S. Bedell is chairman of the executive committee; Mr. George Wrigley is vice chairman.



FROM FIERY RAM JET ENGINES...

TO FROSTY ICE CREAM FREEZERS

MILES HIGH in the sky, where temperatures may reach 65° below zero, ram jet engines snort their fiery breath through nostrils of Republic ENDURO Stainless Steel. It takes a mighty good metal to withstand the destructive effect of extreme heat on the inside, freezing cold on the outside.

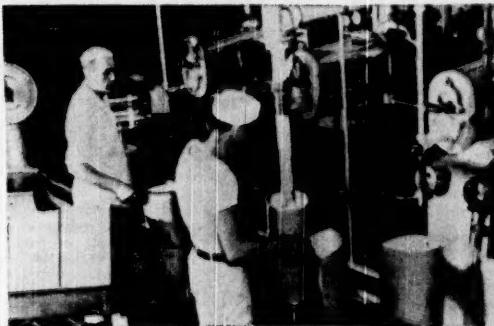
Or . . . an entirely different type of application—an ice cream freezer. It has a problem of low temperature, but an even greater one of resistance to coolant solutions PLUS complete sanitation and ease of cleaning. The material used? Why ENDURO, of course!

There seemingly is no end to the long list of uses for stainless steel—because no other material has so many advantages.

Its strength and toughness—its resistance to rust, corrosion and heat—give it stamina to stand up in service, to cut maintenance and replacement costs. Its sanitary surface, freedom from contamination and ease of cleaning safeguard product quality—help cut processing costs.

The eye appeal of its silvery lustre becomes "buy appeal" in products made of or trimmed with it. It adds that final decorative touch to automobiles and skyscrapers alike. Yes, it's the "Thrifty Metal of 10,000 Uses."

No matter what you make, there must be some place in your product or plant where ENDURO will pay its way. Republic engineers and metallurgists are ready to tell you "how."



ENDURO is solid stainless steel all the way through. There's nothing to chip, peel or wear off. It stays new-looking—lasts indefinitely.

Distributor stocks and competent fabricators are located in principal cities. Your local Republic representative is prepared to answer your questions.

Enduro



ENDURO STAINLESS STEEL

RUST-RESISTANT • CORROSION-RESISTANT • HEAT-RESISTANT • ATTRACTIVE • SANITARY • EASY TO CLEAN
EASY TO FABRICATE • STRONG • LONG-LASTING • LOW IN END COST • What more can be desired in a material?

REPUBLIC STEEL CORPORATION • Alloy Steel Division, Massillon, Ohio • GENERAL OFFICES, CLEVELAND 1, OHIO
Export Department: Chrysler Building, New York 17, N.Y.

Sir:

The *Blue Book* increases in value and importance with the passing years. It is a most dependable source of reliable and accurate information about the South, its resources, its development, its achievements and its possibilities.

With thanks and good wishes to you and your associates who help to compile and publish the *Blue Book*, I am

H. M. Pace
South Carolina
Electric & Gas Co.

Charleston, S. C.

Sir:

Thank you for your thoughtfulness in sending me a copy of the 1950 *Blue Book of Southern Progress*.

The *Blue Book* is a splendid reference, and you may be sure that this copy will be put to good use.

Fielding Wright
Governor

Jackson, Miss.

Sir:

The 1950 *Blue Book of Southern Progress* received, is in keeping with the past standard of excellence.

Nathan Mayo, Commissioner
State of Florida
Dept. of Agriculture
Tallahassee, Fla.

Sir:

This will acknowledge receipt of the 1950 *Blue Book*, and we thank you very much for sending it to us. We find it up to its usual good standard, and full of valuable information.

A. S. Bedell
J. E. Sirrine Co.

Greenville, S. C.

Sir:

I have just received the copy of the 1950 *Blue Book of Southern Progress* which you advised me was being sent to me. I am going to keep this on my desk to refer to as I have need of the valuable and concise information it contains.

Allan Shivers
Governor

Austin, Texas

Sir:

I thank you for your letter of April 13th regarding a front cover and article in the April issue of the MANUFACTURERS RECORD featuring the 100th anniversary of this railroad.

Your adaptation of the artwork furnished you so as to include in the medalion the picture of Mr. Hill was a very happy thought. The entire cover design is most attractive. I have also noted with interest the article and illustrations in the body of the magazine.

The 25 additional copies you sent will be passed out to my associates who I am sure will be glad to receive them.

John E. Tilford
Executive Vice President
Louisville & Nashville
Railroad Co.
Louisville 1, Ky.

Sir:

I am happy to have the 1950 *Blue Book of Southern Progress*.

This is a very helpful source book which I like to keep handy for reference, and I sincerely appreciate your thoughtfulness in sending me a copy of the 1950 issue.

W. Kerr Scott
Governor

Raleigh, N. C.

Sir:

I have just received the checking copy of the *Blue Book of Southern Progress*, and appreciate your mailing it to us.

I haven't had time to examine it yet, but from my experience in the past, this is the most valuable reference book we have.

Charles Parker, Director
North Carolina Department of
Conservation & Development
Raleigh, N. C.

(Continued on page 9)



High grade gas, by-product, steam and household stoker coal from Wise County, Virginia, on the Interstate Railroad.



High grade gas, by-product, steam and domestic coal from Wise County, Va., on the Interstate Railroad.



High grade, high volatile steam and by-product coal from Wise County, Va., on the Interstate Railroad.



A laboratory controlled product blended to meet exacting stoker requirements. From Wise County, Va., on the Interstate Railroad.



The Premium Kentucky High Sulfur unmatched for domestic use. Produced in Harlan County, Kentucky, on the L. & N. Railroad.



Roda and Stonega from Wise County, Va.



High grade gas, by-product, steam and domestic coal—Pittsburgh seam from Irwin Basin, Westmoreland County, Pennsylvania, on the Penna. Railroad.



High volatile domestic, steam and by-product coal from Boone and Logan Counties, W. Va., on the Chesapeake & Ohio Ry.



Genuine Pocahontas from McDowell County, W. Va., on the Norfolk & Western Railway.



High fusion coking coal for by-product, industrial stoker and pulverizer use from Wyoming Co., W. Va., on the Virginian Ry.

ANTHRACITE

Haze Brook—Premium Lehigh
Raven Run—Premium Mahanay

Capable engineering personnel and the experience gained through long and varied marketing activity assure proper application of one of the above brands and effective servicing of any fuel requirement.

General Coal Company

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NEW YORK

BUFFALO
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CHARLOTTE, N. C.
CINCINNATI
PITTSBURGH

Sir:

Governor Warren has asked me to acknowledge, with his sincere appreciation, receipt of the 1950 *Blue Book of Southern Progress* which you so thoughtfully sent him.

As you know, Governor Warren is engaged in an all-out effort to attract new industries and payrolls to Florida. He has been making many speeches on the subject, and the statistical material in the *Blue Book* should help him make many telling points.

Loyal Compton
Press Secretary

Tallahassee, Fla.

Sir:

This will acknowledge receipt of the 1950 *Blue Book of Southern Progress*.

I have not yet had an opportunity to look it over but am sure it is the MANUFACTURERS RECORD quality—and that is always good.

R. E. Rithie, Vice Pres.
Arkansas Power & Light Co.
Little Rock, Ark.

Sir:

We wish to acknowledge receipt of the 1950 issue of the *Blue Book of Southern Progress*. Allow us to again congratulate you on an excellent presentation.

L. A. Johnston,
Sales Promotion Mgr.
Gulf Power Co.

Pensacola, Fla.

Sir:

This will acknowledge receipt of your 1950 *Blue Book of Southern Progress*. We certainly would like to commend you and your staff for all the work and effort that has gone into publishing this very fine book.

We in Arkansas greatly appreciate the encouragement you are giving industries to locate in our State and other states in the South. We welcome this opportunity of securing industries that we may be able to develop our vast natural resources and to of course add to the well being of our people.

Sid McMath
Governor

Little Rock, Ark.

Sir:

This will acknowledge receipt of copy of the 1950 *Blue Book of Southern Progress*.

Your organization has again done an excellent job in the preparation of this book. The factual data contained therein is of much value in our development work, and we are very happy indeed to be represented in this issue.

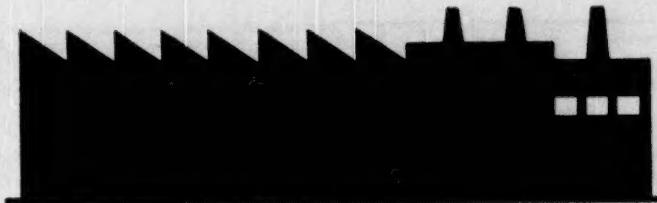
H. L. Perkins, Vice-Pres.
Central of Georgia
Railway Co.

Atlanta, Ga.

Sir:

We have just received our copy of the *Blue Book of Southern Progress*, and my Research Assistant stated that he believed it to be better than ever before. We are

(Continued on page 10)



- - - - for the design and fabrication of mild steel, aluminum, stainless steel

For over 50 years Dixie Manufacturing Co. has specialized in the design, engineering and fabrication of sheet metals of every type. Dixie is recognized as a leader in the design and fabrication of items requiring stainless steel, aluminum, and sheet steel.

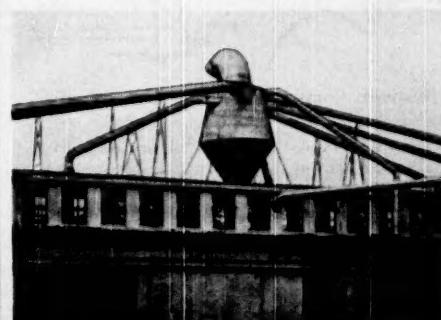
Dixie engineers will work with you in the design of your product or will meet your most rigid specifications on a contract basis. Production facilities include equipment to handle up to 1/4 inch plate over 10 feet length.

There's no obligation in talking with a Dixie engineer. You may find that Dixie can do a job better or cheaper or both than your present method. Why not find out?

Dixie Manufacturing Co., Inc., 1312 Russell St., Baltimore 30, Md.

DUST COLLECTING SYSTEMS

Dixie has installed thousands of complete Dust Collecting systems individually designed to meet varying conditions in widely different industrial operations. These systems operate dependably to cut costs, speed production.



FREE BOOK—

Booklet No. 47-A
"Stainless Steel Products" is full of ideas for manufacturers. It's free . . . Write for it today.



DIXIE

LETTERS

(Continued from page 9)

quite pleased with our advertisement on page eighty-two.

Clark Gaines, Secretary
State Dept. of Commerce
Atlanta, Ga.

Sir:
I have received all the *Blue Books* and I think the book is, as usual, splendid. I hope that the *Blue Book* can go on perpetually, especially as long as I am ac-

tive in this work as it carries valuable information which we use frequently.

D. T. Daily, Gen. Ind. Agent
Seaboard Air Line Railroad Co.
Norfolk, Va.

Sir:
Have received copy of 1950 *Blue Book*. Appreciate very much having copy which will be kept in office for reference.

It appears that the book this year even surpasses the high standards of books in the past and we shall find many uses for the information.

Sam Schwieger, Adv. Director
Southwestern Gas &
Electric Co.
Shreveport, La.

Sir:

Our Directors wish to extend to you on behalf of our membership very cordial appreciation for the splendid article in your May issue on the Virginia Bridge Company and the many views which you presented of the various construction projects built by this splendid corporation.

Indeed, Roanoke is proud to be the home of the Virginia Bridge Company and we regard it as one of our outstanding industries. The officers of this company are men who are active in all worthy civic enterprises.

Wherever we go throughout the South we can see on almost every hand steel construction built in one of the several splendid plants of this company.

B. F. Moomaw
Executive Director
Chamber of Commerce

Roanoke, Va.

Sir:

I am anxious to obtain as full information as possible on chromium and nickel plating processes, and also on manufacturers of these processes. Can you furnish me with this information or, if you cannot, can you direct me to a source from which I might be able to obtain it?

(Mrs.) E. O. Hyslop
7-B Shangri La Apts.

Asheville, N. C.

Sir:

Our copy of the 1950 *Blue Book of Southern Progress* has just been received, and as usual I have gone through the publication with a great deal of interest.

We have always found the *Blue Book* a most valuable tool in presenting to Industries the economic advantages of locating in Mississippi.

The ten year comparison shown in the *Blue Book* this year is certainly helpful in competitively reviewing the progress of our southern states and the nation.

The hours of research necessary to bring volume of business and purchasing power to a County level is certainly appreciated. The *Blue Book* is tops in this field.

Last but not least is the keyed map, by counties, of purchasing power and business volume which depicts the business density in the state. This will prove invaluable as a guide for the concentration of our efforts where most needed.

In closing I again say the *Blue Book* is tops in our library, and my wish for your continued success goes without saying.

Les. M. Taylor, Vice-Pres.
Mississippi Power & Light Co.
Jackson, Miss.

Sir:

My copy of the 1950 *Blue Book of Southern Progress* has come to hand, and will be read with a great deal of interest. I think this is your best effort on the *Blue Book*.

H. W. Stanley, Pres.
Tennessee Central
Railway Co.
Nashville 3, Tenn.

MANUFACTURERS RECORD FOR

BETTER SERVICE for a BETTER SOUTH



The future of The Southern Company is bound up with the region that it serves.

Through its four operating associates (Alabama Power Company, Georgia Power Company, Gulf Power Company and Mississippi Power Company), electric power is supplied throughout most of Alabama and Georgia, northern Florida, and southern Mississippi.

By coordinating their power sources located in these four states, the operating companies provide adequate power at the lowest cost consistent with a high degree of service reliability.

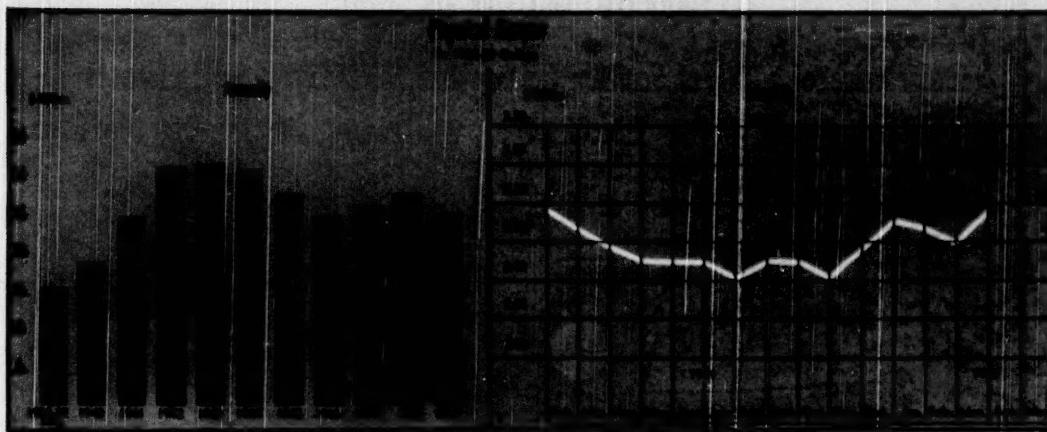
The four states served comprise an area of great industrial and agricultural wealth. More than 80,000 stockholders of The Southern Company throughout the nation are vitally interested in this region. The profitable development of the South's vast resources, which is essential to the South's industrial growth, requires accessible, ample power at reasonable cost.

The South and The Southern Company are both growing . . . together.

**The
Southern Company**
ATLANTA, GEORGIA

—SOUTHERN BUSINESS OUTLOOK—

16 Southern States



Following the Trend

The month of March saw definite upturn in physical output of productive enterprise in the 16 Southern states as a whole.

Preliminary reports for April and scattered data for early May indicate that March activity will be equaled, possibly exceeded in the two ensuing months.

Improvement over January and February is evident in all sectors of Southern economy.

Activity during March was still running somewhat below the level of a year ago; but rising trend of 1950 compared with a declining one for the same period in 1949 gives promise that in nearby months this condition will be reversed.

Particularly encouraging is the showing made in distribution and general commercial activity, a good sign that purchasing power for ultimate commodities is still very strong.

Monthly Statistics

| | March 1950 | Feb. 1950 | March 1949 |
|-----------------------------------|---------------|--------------|---------------|
| PRODUCTION, FINANCE, TRADE | | | |
| Manufacturers (\$ mil.) | \$3,367 | \$3,350 | \$3,425 |
| Construction | 427 | 420 | 438 |
| Farm Marketings | 425 | 423 | 481 |
| Mineral Output | 485 | 381 | 560 |
| Iron-Steel (000 tons) | 1,986 | 1,748 | 2,309 |
| Cotton Consumed (000 bales) | 811 | 739 | 649 |
| Electric Output (mil. kw-hrs.) | 9,507 | 8,548 | 8,607 |
| Coal Output (mil. tons) | 28 | 8 | 16 |
| Crude Oil (mil. bbls.) | 95 | 88 | 103 |
| Bank Debts | 20,906 | 15,387 | 20,142 |
| Retail Sales | 2,560 | 2,330 | 2,470 |
| Carloadings | 1,129 | 815 | 1,151 |

Steel and iron data from reports of American Iron & Steel Institute; Pine Lumber from Southern Pine Association; Hardwood Lumber from Nat. Lumber Mfrs. Assn.; Carloadings, Association of American Railroads; Other data from U. S. federal agency statistics.

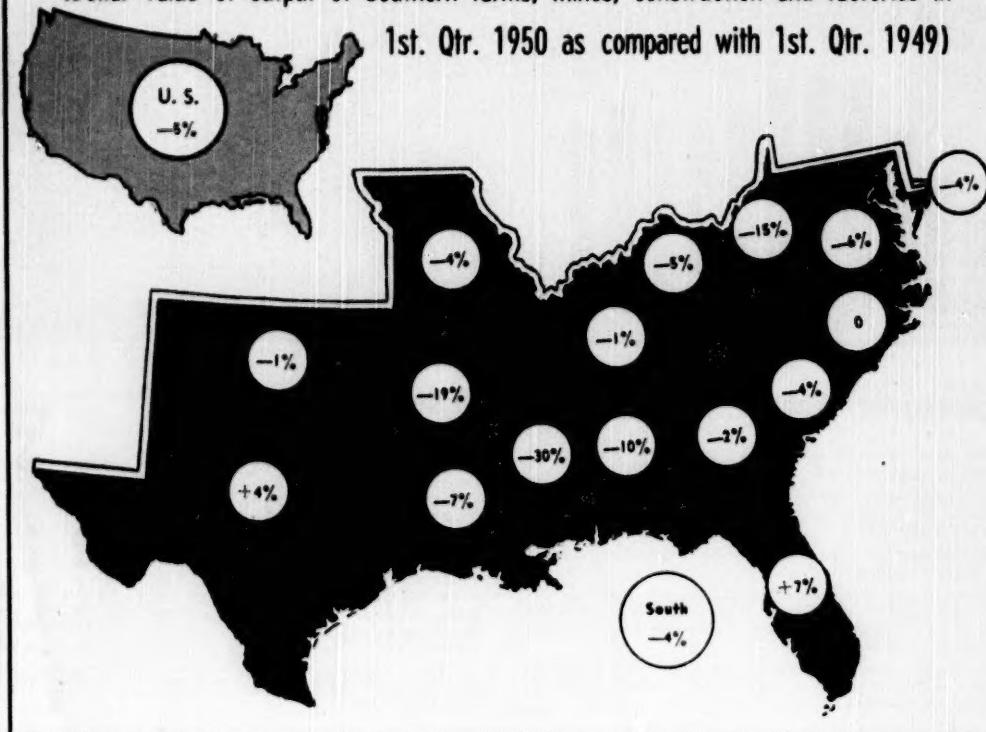
Dollar Value of Receipts from Productive Enterprise

(16 Southern States—Blue Book Concept) (\$ million)

| State | Farming | | Mining | | Construction | | Manufacturing | | Total Production | | % |
|------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|-----|
| | 1st qtr. 1950 | 1st qtr. 1949 | |
| Ala. | \$58.5 | \$72.6 | \$22.4 | \$40.1 | \$42.6 | \$47.7 | \$540.1 | \$575.1 | \$884.6 | \$735.5 | -10 |
| Ark. | 79.5 | 128.7 | 22.7 | 26.3 | 27.0 | 38.6 | 171.7 | 186.1 | 360.9 | 369.7 | -19 |
| D. C. | — | — | .2 | .2 | 38.6 | 42.8 | 44.9 | 45.0 | 51.7 | 56.0 | -3 |
| Fla. | 161.8 | 121.9 | 15.8 | 14.2 | 28.4 | 39.5 | 229.4 | 236.9 | 491.4 | 462.5 | +7 |
| Ga. | 75.7 | 85.2 | 7.1 | 7.6 | 70.7 | 71.0 | 606.5 | 602.1 | 820.8 | 825.7 | -2 |
| Ky. | 202.9 | 195.6 | 85.4 | 121.7 | 40.9 | 46.8 | 511.1 | 521.1 | 831.5 | 835.2 | -5 |
| La. | 58.7 | 70.0 | 148.2 | 154.8 | 90.9 | 97.7 | 519.2 | 550.0 | 817.0 | 815.5 | -7 |
| Md. | 51.3 | 56.4 | 4.2 | 4.6 | 90.4 | 103.8 | 658.2 | 703.2 | 813.1 | 868.0 | -6 |
| Miss. | 52.2 | 170.8 | 28.9 | 29.9 | 24.7 | 28.1 | 196.5 | 201.2 | 301.3 | 430.0 | -30 |
| Mo. | 221.1 | 241.7 | 24.2 | 26.1 | 78.6 | 79.5 | 1,033.8 | 1,061.2 | 1,857.7 | 1,865.5 | -4 |
| N. C. | 68.0 | 94.1 | 4.2 | 4.5 | 74.4 | 81.5 | 1,268.5 | 1,177.2 | 1,851.1 | 1,857.3 | -1 |
| Okla. | 129.5 | 113.4 | 130.7 | 134.9 | 46.8 | 47.5 | 316.5 | 351.8 | 623.5 | 627.6 | -1 |
| S. C. | 30.2 | 39.6 | 2.6 | 2.4 | 43.7 | 46.1 | 525.4 | 536.8 | 601.9 | 624.9 | -4 |
| Tenn. | 123.5 | 131.1 | 15.1 | 19.2 | 72.3 | 65.5 | 620.9 | 626.7 | 818.8 | 842.5 | -1 |
| Tex. | 431.0 | 296.6 | 678.1 | 684.7 | 332.4 | 320.9 | 1,746.0 | 1,758.4 | 2,187.5 | 2,066.6 | +4 |
| Va. | 105.3 | 109.7 | 23.5 | 33.8 | 76.3 | 85.9 | 724.1 | 759.8 | 981.2 | 987.0 | -6 |
| W. Va. | 31.3 | 34.8 | 157.9 | 223.6 | 32.8 | 34.1 | 300.0 | 377.2 | 581.8 | 600.7 | -15 |
| SOUTH | 1,880.5 | 1,962.2 | 1,372.2 | 1,528.4 | 1,280.3 | 1,315.0 | 10,992.6 | 10,986.6 | 14,825.6 | 15,152.1 | -4 |
| All Other States | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| United States | 6,217.2 | 6,879.5 | 2,506.1 | 2,872.4 | 3,851.6 | 3,905.6 | 44,903.4 | 44,773.5 | 57,567.7 | 60,311.0 | -5 |

Productive Activity By States

(Dollar value of output of Southern farms, mines, construction and factories in
1st. Qtr. 1950 as compared with 1st. Qtr. 1949)



Contrasts

Striking contrasts are to be seen in economic trends of various states.

These are chiefly the same contrasts that have prevailed during immediately preceding months.

Declining farm income in states leaning heavily thereon for business vigor continues to be the greatest source of economic loss.

Mississippi and Arkansas are the greatest losers in this respect; but substantial losses also are apparent for the Carolinas, Alabama and Louisiana.

Oddly enough, bumper crops have on the other hand contributed strongly to fine showings being made by Texas, Florida and Oklahoma, all three of which registered higher farm marketings for the first quarter of 1950 than

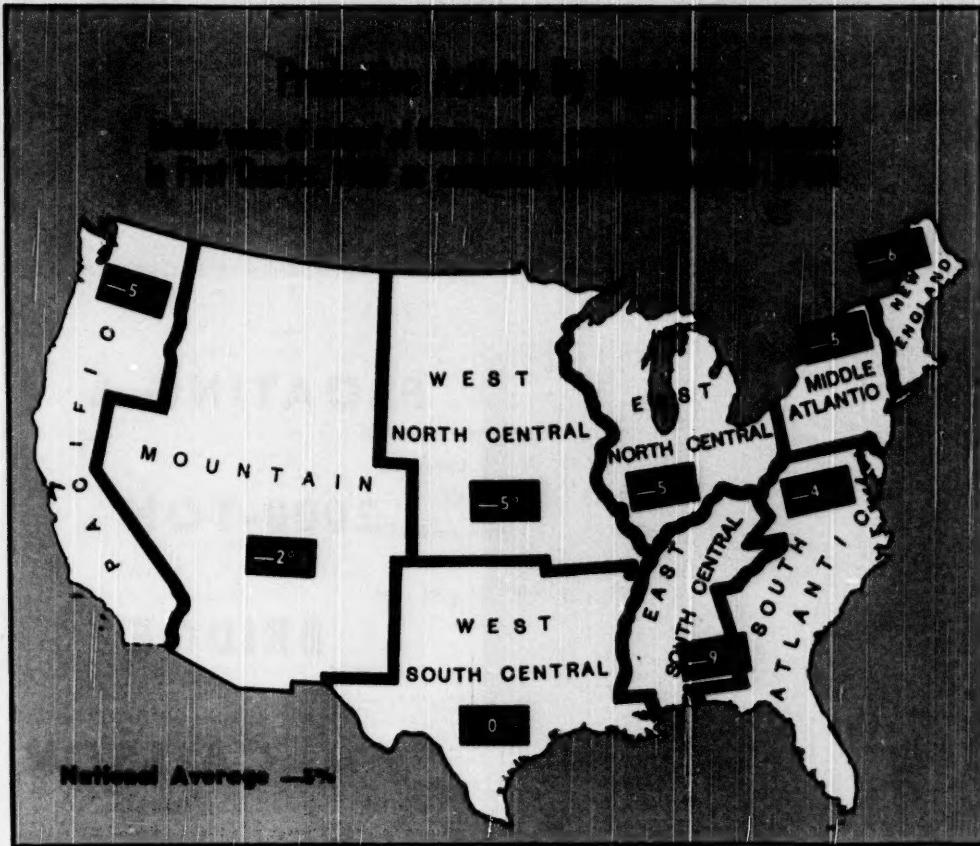
they did for the same period a year ago.

Mineral losses, heavily sustained by the coal producing states, West Virginia, Kentucky, Virginia, Alabama and Tennessee, ceased abruptly with the end of the coal strike in February. Mineral output for the South is now running close to normal and can be expected to improve further if other productive expansion continues.

Manufacturing, construction, and related enterprise, all displayed an improved condition in March as compared with the previous month.

Likewise, power output, bank debits and sales at retail were all better in all states in the month of March, with the months of April and May appearing to be at least equally as good.

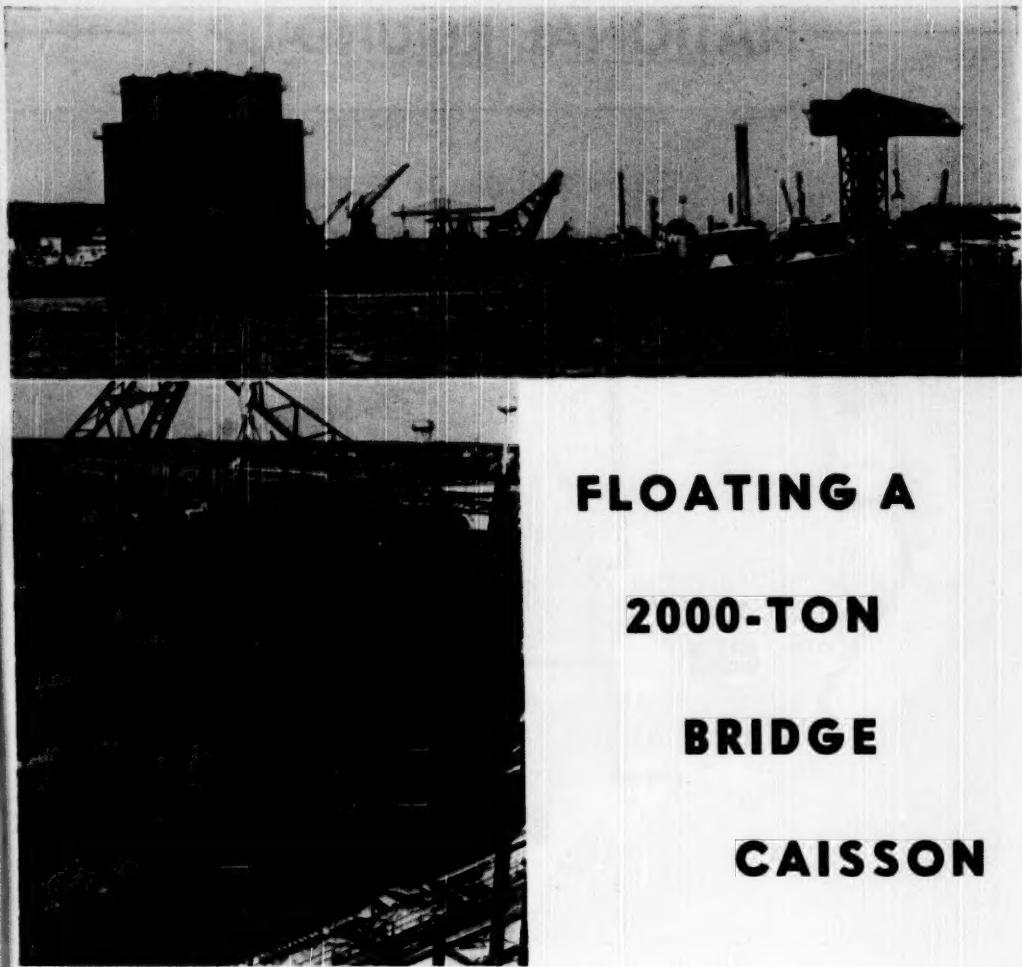
NATIONAL ROUND-UP



Dollar Value of Receipts from Productive Enterprise

By Regions—Bureau of Census Concept (\$ million)

| Region | Farming | | Mining | | Construction | | Manufacturing | | Total Production | | % |
|--------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|----|
| | 1st qtr. 1950 | 1st qtr. 1949 | |
| New England .. | \$196.3 | \$227.9 | \$10.4 | \$10.7 | \$210.5 | \$230.9 | \$3,291.2 | \$3,489.4 | \$3,708.4 | \$3,958.9 | -6 |
| Middle Atlantic .. | 449.6 | 569.1 | 248.1 | 355.5 | 812.8 | 848.5 | 11,601.9 | 12,073.6 | 13,112.4 | 13,786.7 | -5 |
| East N. Central .. | 1,302.0 | 1,296.6 | 220.5 | 239.5 | 719.3 | 735.5 | 13,260.9 | 14,018.9 | 15,511.7 | 16,310.5 | -5 |
| West N. Central .. | 1,726.6 | 1,886.7 | 197.5 | 207.9 | 273.1 | 272.9 | 3,278.2 | 3,359.4 | 5,475.4 | 5,736.9 | -5 |
| South Atlantic .. | 544.8 | 565.5 | 217.8 | 291.0 | 535.8 | 565.5 | 4,564.6 | 4,656.6 | 5,843.0 | 6,078.6 | -4 |
| East S. Central .. | 437.1 | 570.1 | 150.8 | 210.9 | 180.5 | 188.1 | 1,868.6 | 1,924.1 | 2,637.0 | 2,803.2 | -9 |
| West S. Central .. | 698.7 | 668.7 | 979.7 | 1,000.7 | 497.1 | 494.7 | 2,753.4 | 2,835.3 | 4,928.9 | 4,939.4 | -1 |
| Mountain .. | 382.1 | 410.5 | 244.1 | 281.8 | 169.3 | 148.3 | 683.0 | 671.3 | 1,418.5 | 1,511.9 | -2 |
| Pacific .. | 480.6 | 504.4 | 237.2 | 254.4 | 452.6 | 501.2 | 3,082.6 | 3,744.9 | 4,832.4 | 5,004.9 | -5 |
| United States .. | 6,217.2 | 6,679.5 | 2,506.1 | 2,872.4 | 3,851.0 | 3,985.6 | 44,983.4 | 46,773.5 | 57,567.7 | 60,311.0 | -5 |



FLOATING A

2000-TON

BRIDGE

CAISSON

The caissons shown at the left are two of six being built at Newport News for the York River Bridge in Virginia. They are fifty-two feet by sixty-six feet in cross section and were built to a height of 110 feet. During construction sixteen feet of concrete was poured around the six dredging wells of the bottom sections of the caissons for stability in floating. They were floated from the dry dock in which they were constructed and towed to the site of the bridge fifty-seven miles away.

In addition to caissons many other types of heavy equipment have been built at Newport News in recent months. The plant extending over 240 acres, includes complete machining, casting, forging and other facilities which offer all of the advantages for the execution of the complete job. Your inquiries are invited.

WRITE FOR ILLUSTRATED BOOKLET "FACILITIES AND PRODUCTS"

**NEWPORT NEWS
SHIPBUILDING AND DRY DOCK COMPANY**

NEWPORT NEWS, VA.

NEW AND EXPANDING PLANTS

COMPILED FROM REPORTS PUBLISHED IN THE DAILY CONSTRUCTION BULLETIN

ALABAMA

ATHENS—Holeproof Co. has leased old hosier mill building at Athens College.

MONTGOMERY—Ray Brooks Machinery Co., machinery building, \$152,564.

ARKANSAS

BLITHEVILLE—Blithevile Warehouse Co., warehouse.

CAMDEN—Ouachita County Board of Supervisors plan erection of a milk plant.

JACKSONVILLE—Air-Lite Door Manufacturing, expansion of facilities.

JONESBORO—Craighead Electric Cooperative Corp., 508 S. Main St., headquarters building.

LITTLE ROCK—Stebbins & Roberts, Inc., addition to steel shop.

NORTH LITTLE ROCK—North Little Rock Chamber of Commerce sponsoring organization of a \$100,000 corporation to erect a 100,000-bushel elevator and drier for small grains.

SALEM—North Arkansas Electric Cooperative, headquarters facilities.

FLORIDA

HIALEAH—Hialeah Race Course, Inc., steel fabrication and erection, Hialeah Race Track.

MIAMI—Florida Bulb Co., refrigerated warehouse, N.W. 7th Ave. & 30th St., \$51,200.

MIAMI—Florida Dairies Co., milk plant, 2500 block N. Miami Ave., \$127,600.

PALATKA—Hudson Pulp & Paper Corp., plant, \$10,000,000 expansion program; manufactures kraft paper.

TAMPA—Tampa Times, news building.

GEORGIA

ATLANTA—Central Chevrolet Co., building, \$171,102.

ATLANTA—Majestic Mfg. Co., factory building, \$103,700.

ATLANTA—Terminal Transport, Inc., motor freight terminal.

BARNES—E-Lamar Electric Membership Corp., headquarters facilities.

CALDOUN—Echota Cotton Mills, weave room extension.

COLUMBUS—Muscogee Mfg. Co., mill No. 7.

MONROE—Walton Cotton Mill, office building, \$68,300.

THOMASTON—Thomaston Mills, alterations and additions to bleachingery.

KENTUCKY

LOUISVILLE—General Mills, 2432 S. Floyd, plans a \$1,000,000 grain elevator and a flour mill later, on 14-acre site on Dubourg Ave., off Millers Lane.

LOUISIANA

BATON ROUGE—Russell McMahon, warehouse.

LAFAYETTE—Teche Greyhound Lines, installation of 30-ton, year-round air-conditioning system in Greyhound Bus Terminal Building.

MONROE—Bond's Bakery, alterations and additions to bakery, \$12,968.

NEW ORLEANS—Hialeah, Inc., 500-car parking garage, \$249,500.

NEW ORLEANS—Cotton Baking Co., one-story baking building.

NEW ORLEANS—Faistaff Brewing Corp., 2601 Gravier St., new seven-story in front and five-story in rear bottling and cellar building; additions and alterations to brewhouse; and alterations to present bottling plant.

NEW ORLEANS—New Orleans Union Passenger Terminal Committee, one-story steel warehouse building.

NEW ORLEANS—H. Van Rappard, warehouse at Chartres & Piety Sts.

SHREVEPORT—Chapman & Sons Hosiery Co., 111 Texas St., office and warehouse, N. Market St., \$39,450.

MARYLAND

MARYLAND—Chesapeake and Potomac Telephone Co., planned expenditures of \$230,000 for improvement and expansion of telephone facilities throughout Maryland.

BALTIMORE—Ashfield, Inc., truck terminal, 2831 Mulberry St.

New and Expanding Plants

Reported in May—1950

Total For

First Five Months of 1950

915

First Five Months of 1949

980

MISSISSIPPI

COLUMBUS—City Council let contract to Higgins Lumber Co. for building to house C. W. Stuart & Co., nursery distribution depot, \$58,000.

JUINA—Thommingo County Electric Power Assoc., headquarters building, \$50,000.

PASS CHRISTIAN—Vinson B. Smith, Jr., improvements to small crafts harbor, \$250,000.

TUPELO—Hardin's Bakeries, bakery, \$94,335.

MISSOURI

PRINCE FREDERICK—Southern Maryland Electric Cooperative, office building, \$22,000.

ST. LOUIS—American Folding Box Co., 1901 Washington, one-story and basement office addition.

ST. LOUIS—Englander Co., Inc., 2447 W. Roosevelt, Chicago, plant for manufacture of mattresses, \$200,000.

ST. LOUIS—Evans & Howard Sewer Pipe Co., 5200 Manchester Ave., factory, 5200 Manchester Ave.

ST. LOUIS—Gehner Realty & Investment Co., manufacturing and office building, \$337,400.

ST. LOUIS—Stix, Baer & Fuller Co., 601 Washington Ave., parking garage additions.

ST. LOUIS—U. S. Atomic Energy Commission, processing and storage building, and altered office, \$1,000,000.

ST. LOUIS—M. W. Warren Coke Co., 1017 Olive St., office and warehouse, \$60,000.

ST. LOUIS—White-Rodgers Electric Co., 1209 Cass Ave., one-story factory and office building, \$300,000.

SPRINGFIELD—C. E. Squires, 1400 S. Delaware St., warehouse, \$51,400.

SPRINGFIELD—Terrill-Phepa Chevrolet Co., sales and service building.

(Continued on page 16)

TRINITY INDUSTRIAL DISTRICT



INDUSTRIAL PROPERTIES CORP., 401 Republic St. Bldg., Dallas, Texas, Phone Riverside 6552

"Under the
Skyline
of Dallas"

Show off the left is the new Trinity Industrial District home of the Buda Engine and Equipment Company, Texas Distributors of Buda oil, industrial automotive, and marine engines as well as earth drills and railroad jacks. For information on properties in the District see your real estate broker or—

NEW AND EXPANDING PLANTS

(Continued from page 15)

NORTH CAROLINA

CHARLOTTE—Froehler Mfg. Co., furniture plant.

GREENSBORO—Burlington Mills, addition to plant G.

GREENSBORO—Odell Hardware Co., addition to warehouse, \$94,135.

HICKORY—Clay Printing Co., building \$44,360.

LEXINGTON—Davidson Electric Membership Corp., headquarters facilities.

LUMBERTON—Directors of Farmers Cooperative Exchange approved plans for a new fertilizer plant, \$250,000.

Raleigh—L. C. Weaver, construct warehouse, \$35,000.

MICHAUD—Roanoke Electric Membership Corp., headquarters facilities.

SILER CITY—William Ters, Inc., New York, plans selling approximately \$75,000 in bonds to finance a portion of the construction of a new rayon weaving mill.

STATESVILLE—Directors of Farmers Cooperative Exchange, additions to feed mill, \$25,000.

WILMINGTON—Mexican Petroleum Corp., subsidiary of Pan American Petroleum & Transport Co., asphalt plant.

WILMINGTON—Woonsocket Falls Mill, plush and velour fabrics mill, \$3,500,000.

WINSTON-SALEM—Arista Mills Co., office building.

OKLAHOMA

OKLAHOMA CITY—Continental Bakery, 121 W. Washington, plans business building, \$275,000.

OKLAHOMA CITY—Mackinburg-Duncan Co., block N.W. 23d, one-story warehouse and office building.

VINITA—C. J. Wright & C. J. Wright, Jr., plan bus terminal and cafeteria.

SOUTH CAROLINA

SCOTT CAROLINA—Greenwood Mills, plans rayon plant.

CAMDEN—E. I. du Pont de Nemours & Co., unit to manufacture "Orion" acrylic fiber in staple form.

CARLISLE—Clearwater Finishing Co., subsidiary of U.S. Merchants & Manufacturers, Inc., 1412 Broadway, New York city, have acquired a 250-acre site on west bank of Broad River adjacent to State Highway 115, for further industrial expansion.

CHARLESTON—Pittsburgh Metallurgical Co., extension to existing wharf in shipyard River.

CHROME—Griffith Motors, Inc., sales and service building.

GREENVILLE—Greenville Bonded Warehouse Co., bonded warehouse.

GREENVILLE—Harris Express, Inc., terminal, \$75,000, part of a \$600,000 expansion program.

NEWBERN—Kendall Mills, Charlotte, N.C., Mollohon mill.

ST. MATTHEWS—Fairey Motor Co., building, \$51,775.

SUMMERTIME—Dorchester Fabrics, Inc., addition to plant.

TENNESSEE

CHATTANOOGA—Hailey Chevrolet Co., new building.

CHATTANOOGA—Ragland Brothers, warehouse.

COPPERHILL—Tennessee Copper Co., office building for acid plant.

KINGPORT—Pennsylvania Dixie Cement Corp., wet-process cement kiln, cost between \$2,000,000 and \$3,000,000.

MEMPHIS—E. I. du Pont de Nemours & Co., Inc., display and storage room.

MEMPHIS—Arnold Kyke warehouse.

MEMPHIS—Spring City office building.

OAK RIDGE—Atomic Energy Commission, research laboratory building.

ROCKWOOD—Rockwood Coca-Cola Co., plant, \$200,000.

TEXAS

ABILENE—Lion Hardware Co., business building, \$69,997.

AUSTIN—Cen-Tex Concrete Pipe Co., concrete pipe plant.

BROWNSVILLE—I. G. Operating Corp., building, \$170,000.

DALLAS—American Produce Co., one-story addition, Latina & Uvalde Sts.

DALLAS—D. C. Hall Transport, Inc., 921 Wall St., office building and freight dock, \$113,560.

DALLAS—International Harvester Co., one-story parts depot.

DALLAS—Hillcrest Mausoleum, addition, \$164,265.

DALLAS—Strickland Transportation Co., two-story office building.

DALLAS—Wega Corp., one-story warehouse, \$54,462.

FORT WORTH—Central Freight Lines, Inc., 310 South 12th St., terminal warehouse, \$164,265.

FORT WORTH—Southwestern Bell Telephone Co., telephone building.

HOUSTON—Essex Wire Corp., one-story warehouse.

HOUSTON—Lester Goodson Pontiac Co., sales and service building, \$152,190.

HOUSTON—Raymond Pearson, auto sales building.

HOUSTON—Southwestern Bell Telephone Co., telephoneline building addition at Crown and Washington Sts.

HOUSTON—Stauffer Chemical Co., plans new insecticide manufacturing plant.

HOUSTON—Sterling Radio Products Co., one-story radio building.

HOUSTON—Truck Parts & Equipment Co., Inc., 4026 Griggs Rd., building, \$45,008.

HOUSTON—Union Tank & Supply Co., meat packing plant.

KINGSVILLE—May Chevrolet Co., sales and service building, \$96,900.

LAREDO—Southwestern Bell Telephone Co., two-story and basement dial building.

LOCKHART—Sinclair Refining Co., service station.

LUBBOCK—Morrow Grain Storage, Inc., one or two reinforced concrete grain storage structures.

McALLEN—Southwestern Bell Telephone Co., Akard, Jackson and Wood Sts., dial building, Beech Ave. & 8th St.

MIDLAND—Jack Cecil, will build KJBC radio station.

MIDLAND—Magnolia Petroleum Co., addition to building, \$200,000.

ODESSA—William Cameron, 102 S. 12th, Waco, one-story warehouse and sales office, \$90,000.

SAN ANTONIO—Sinclair Refining Co., service station.

SAN ANTONIO—William Cameron & Co., building, Lombrano & North Canal Sts., \$254,521.

SAN ANTONIO—Gulf Oil Corp., service station.

SAN ANTONIO—N. Kaplan & Sons laundry and cleaning plant and service station.

SAN ANTONIO—Magnolia Petroleum Co., 227 Broadway, service station.

SAN ANTONIO—Sinclair Refining Co., service station, corner of Nogalitos and Roslyn.

STEPHENVILLE—Texas Coca-Cola Bottling Co., one-story warehouse.

STOCKDALE—Humble Oil & Refining Co., service station.

TEMPLE—Temple Daily Telegram, alterations and remodeling existing building.

TEXAS CITY—Monsanto Chemical Co., plant expansion to make a new synthetic "Chevronand," which it has been developing with American Viscose Co.

TROUP—Jarvis Chevrolet Co., one-story display building.

WACO—Aero Milk Plant, 1217 N. 15th St., additions and alterations to dairy plant.

WACO—Brazos River Transmission Electric Cooperative, headquarters facilities.

VIRGINIA

CHANCELLOR—Fredericksburg & Wilderness Telephone Co. has loan of \$35,000 for rehabilitation its present 40 miles of line, construct 38 miles of new line, to serve an additional 130 subscribers.

CHARLOTTESVILLE—W. T. Martin Hardwood Co., 100 E. Main & State Sts., telephone.

CLOVERDALE—Long Star Cement Corp., 342 Madison Ave., cement plant, \$6,000,000.

CREWE—Southside Electric Cooperative, headquarters facilities.

KIPTOKE BEACH—Virginia Ferry Corp., ferry terminal building, \$214,575.

RICHMOND—Paul W. Jacobs, S.E. corner Leigh & Belvoir Sts., building.

RICHMOND—Richmond Hardware Co., building, \$24,236.

RICHMOND—Transport Corp., S. Seventh & Bragg St., office and terminal building.

RICHMOND—Union Envelope Co., building, Hermitage Rd., between Cummings Drive & Sherwood Ave.

WEST VIRGINIA

CHARLESTON—Mt. Vernon Farm Dairy Products Co., remodeling and additions to existing building, \$78,560.

MORGANTOWN—H. R. 4400, now pending in the House, provides for the establishment and operation of an experiment station in or near Morgantown.

WEIRTON—Weirton Steel Co. placed order with Westinghouse Electric Corp., electrical equipment which double the speed of the strip mill, \$840,000.

THE Nashville Bridge Company will gladly quote on structural steel requirements anywhere in the South and West. Our skill in the fabrication and erection of intricate steel structures is well known. We are particularly qualified to supply the Power Distributing Industries with transmission towers and switchyard structures...hot-dip galvanized after fabrication. Fabrication and erection of both steel and machinery for movable type bridges is a specialty. Look to Nashville for simple steel requirements as well as intricate structural jobs.

Plants and offices in Nashville, Tennessee and Bessemer, Alabama. We also own and operate the Bessemer Galvanizing Works—largest galvanizing plant in the South.



NASHVILLE BRIDGE COMPANY
NASHVILLE TENN. — BESSEMER, ALA.

MANUFACTURERS RECORD FOR



*to clean clothes
by the ton-*

COAL BY THE CARLOAD

Plant of the Little Falls Laundry Company, Little Falls, N. J. Photographed by William Vandivert

If your family wash added up to millions of pieces, you'd keep a close watch on the expense of providing hot water and steam. And that's just what the laundry shown above does—because it's one of the biggest laundries in the world.

This laundry uses 50,000 pounds of steam every hour, requires a half-million gallons of hot water every day, and manufactures all the electricity for its machines, dryers, and ironing equipment. It burns coal, of course—more than 150 tons every week—to provide all this heat and energy *at the lowest possible cost*.

To give industrial coal users everywhere a steadily better product, coal operators will continue to invest millions of dollars every year in mine improvements. Older mines are being modernized. New mines are designed to utilize revolutionary new high-production machinery. Washed, graded and treated in huge surface preparation plants, such coal burns with top efficiency. It provides more heat, creates more steam, and furnishes more power per ton.

Because America's progressive bituminous industry continues to pioneer in new mining and coal-preparation methods, coal continues to be America's *foremost* industrial fuel!

Today's most progressive coal mines are like vast modern factories underground, where mechanization has all but banned the pick and shovel. Cutting and loading and transporting are performed by highly efficient, specially designed machines. More and more, today's miner is becoming a skilled machine operator—and his average hourly pay is higher than that of workmen in any other major U. S. industry.

BITUMINOUS COAL

BITUMINOUS COAL INSTITUTE

A DEPARTMENT OF NATIONAL COAL ASSOCIATION

WASHINGTON, D. C.

BITUMINOUS COAL...LIGHTS THE WAY...FUELS THE FIRES...POWERS THE PROGRESS OF AMERICA

JUNE NINETEEN FIFTY

WASHINGTON REPORT

THE Congress isn't even talking about going home, much less getting ready to take to the political hustings, so most observers here expect the session to run on until July 31.

Fact is, Congress could have accomplished by now all that it will accomplish. But the men who make high Fair Deal strategy are convinced that a sitting Congress is like a sitting duck—easier to hit. Yet, Congress in session is not likely to do the country, or business, any great harm from here on out.

Overlooking the important fact that this 81st Congress has appropriated greater sums of public money to be spent than any other peacetime Congress in all history, its members otherwise have more or less "held the line" against Socialism. The TVA steam plant passage marked the greatest gain for Socialism and it can be negated by a new, aroused Congress.

But the money appropriated cannot be either negated, or reclaimed. It will be spent—legally—before any future Congress can get to it. That extra money—a deficit ranging from \$10 to \$12 billions, and perhaps even more—already is fueling the fires of inflation.

* * *

INFLATION, in fact, is becoming one of the phenomena of this period. It's a factor many overlooked, but that it's on its vicious way hardly can be denied. Here are some signs:

Reporting 126,000 new dwellings started in April, the National Association of Home Builders in its bulletin has warned members of "substantially increasing building costs."

"We have reports already of gypsum board becoming scarce, and, although the condition is not serious, it may be-

come so as the construction of these starts reaches its peak of consumption," the NAHB states.

"Although no **public housing** has been started, there are a number of projects ready to go and the inflationary factor of this construction will be very great as bidding starts both for scarce materials and for labor."

This was forecast here more than a year ago when Congress was considering the so-called "public" housing bill. It was legislation for the public in only one respect—the public will pay higher prices for homes because of the legislation.

Another sign is that **farm land is going up again**. It is one per cent higher nationally now than six months ago. This strange development comes in the face of declining farm income. (Farm income will be 10 per cent less, gross, this year than last, and one-third less, net, than in 1947). But remember, higher land prices have characterized currency inflation in every country in every age. Manufacturers can produce more cars, refrigerators, homes, etc., but no one can produce more land. That's why it always has been the best hedge against inflation and still is.

Stock market boom in common shares reflects the inflation, too.

* * *

NEW Social Security legislation (which probably will be in effect by October) is not the final word on this subject from the Congress. It's merely a stop-gap.

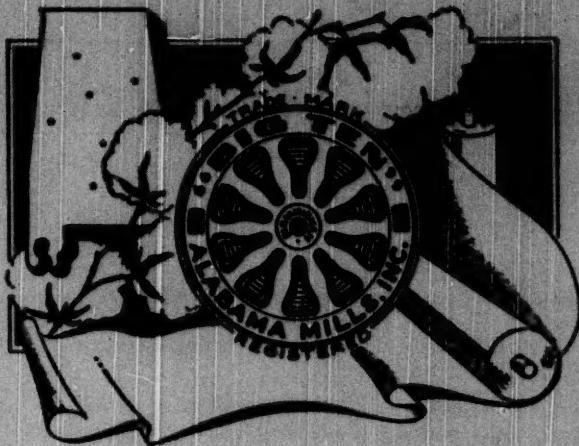
Actually, the pressure already is building up—in both parties—to enact legislation guaranteeing **everybody**, rich or poor, \$100 a month at 60 years of age. As Senator Robert A. Taft (R.-O.) has said, this plan would have to be financed out of current federal income, placing

60 Years Ago

Manufacturers Record Reported:

June 14, 1890—An important meeting has been called of the Newport News (Va.) Ship Building & Dry Dock Co. for next week. It is proposed to increase the capital stock of the company to \$2,000,000 and to raise money by a mortgage. Comprehensive as this plan seemed when first planned, this would indicate that its promoters find it too small and contracted for the needs of the times.

June 14, 1890—The American Wool Reporter, Boston, announces that it will begin this week the publication of a series of critical articles on 'The Boom Towns' of the South. Assuming that it is the purpose of the Reporter to present an honest, truthful and impartial critical analyses of the industrial conditions prevailing at the South, its work will constitute a valuable advertisement of the section. The South has within itself a combination of the elements of industrial development and expansion and general prosperity and well-being such as no other part of this country and probably no other part of the world possessed, and the more prominently and widely the South can be kept before the notice of the world, the more rapid will be its upbuilding. If, among the industrial and development enterprises seeking to utilize and profit by the resources of Southern localities in raw material, fuel, soil and climate, there are instances of bad management, of injudicious selection of locality, of dishonest schemes (and there unquestionably are), then it can accomplish only good to have them pointed out. The South welcomes honest criticism.



FROM BOLL TO BOLT

Construction of its ten plants having been completed in the summer of 1929, ALABAMA MILLS, INC., began operations just when general business collapsed. With able management the Company fought its way through the depression and its own reorganization, and stands today as one of the foremost textile organizations of the South.

The Company's mills, located at Aliceville, Fayette, Winfield, Clanton, Wetumpka, Greenville, Dadeville, Ala., and Rome, Ga., take the raw cotton from the neighboring fields, spin it into thread and weave it into fabrics. Total manufacturing facilities consist of 113,764 spindles, 2,875 looms, and complementary machinery and equipment.

The importance of Alabama Mills, Inc., in the economic life of its section is shown by the fact that in 1949 the Company bought \$11,588,488 worth of cotton and supplies, paid out \$7,300,340 in wages and \$999,476 in taxes, and sold its products in the amount of \$25,036,200. Total wages paid since 1929 amount to \$56,000,000.

The Company's products are largely basic textile materials, each plant specializing in its own type of product, such as sheeting, corduroy, drill, gabardine, twills, drapery, jeans, birdseye, pinchecks, pinstripes, and sateen. Annual production of 50,000,000 yards of cloth is sold to manufacturers, converters, wholesalers, and industrial users for world-wide consumption.

This is another advertisement in the series published for more than ten years by Equitable Securities Corporation featuring outstanding industrial and commercial concerns in the Southern states. Equitable will welcome opportunities to contribute to the further economic development of the South by supplying capital funds to sound enterprise.

NASHVILLE
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EQUITABLE Securities Corporation

BROWNLSS O. CUNNIN, President

322 UNION STREET, NASHVILLE 2.

NEW YORK
HARTFORD
CHATTANOOGA
GREENSBORO
AND
JACKSON, MISS.

TWO WALL STREET, NEW YORK 5.

Can You Own Too Much Stock?

Yes, you can. Yes, even if it's good stock. Perhaps this question may seem a silly one and the answer a strange one, but under certain circumstances the question is sensible and the answer sound. Because we are talking about stock in closely held companies.

If you are a stockholder in a closely held corporation, you may own too much stock from the standpoint of the proper diversification of your personal investment account. If all of your eggs are in one basket, you are probably running too great a risk.

You may own too much stock from the standpoint of your company's well being. Perhaps if a portion of your stock were distributed among the company's management executives and other personnel, the result would be greater efficiency and productivity. Perhaps if a portion of your stock were sold to the investing public in the company's trade area, the result would be increased good will and larger sales.

You may own too much stock from the standpoint of your estate. At your death there will be inheritance taxes to pay. Possibly a sizable portion of your stock will have to be liquidated to raise the tax money. Such a sale of stock, without any established market, may pose a difficult problem for the estate. Or if it isn't necessary to sell stock to raise tax money, it will undoubtedly be necessary to determine a value for tax purposes, and this matter will be more difficult in the absence of an established market.

If you own a sizable block of stock in a closely held corporation, perhaps you ought to consider selling a part of it. We will be glad to discuss the matter with you without obligation on your part. We are equipped by experience, resources and manpower to market securities of well established companies, and we can probably arrange for you to retain working control.

If you are interested, write us for information, or call Nashville LD-97 collect for an appointment.

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AND
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TWO WALL STREET, NEW YORK 5.

WASHINGTON REPORT

(CONTINUED)

old age pension payments on pay-as-you-go.

There are some definite advantages to such a program, according to politicos here:

1—It would do away with the huge bookkeeping bureaucracy which continues to build up in the Social Security Administration.

2—It would cover everybody. As things are now, even under the new bill, millions of workers are "uncovered," and yet they pay what amounts to a subsidy to those who are covered, since SS is not real insurance.

3—The costs would be apparent to workers, who would see how much it costs by deductions and in the final tax bill each year. The workers, in final analysis, pay the costs of keeping the aged anyway, either privately or through various government (state, federal, local) agencies.

4—Some of the \$100 payments could be taxed back, in effect. Since those who receive income from dividends, etc., would get the \$100 on top of their other income, they would have to pay taxes on all income above a certain amount.

P. S. This overall plan, when and if adopted, is bound to be more inflationary. But if there is one thing that apparently does not trouble the average American voter, it is the fear of inflation. It may later.

* * *

EVERY evidence that politicians and economists see coming into Washington (outside labor communications) indicates that the Taft-Hartley law not only is working new wonders in labor relations, but is growing in acceptance among the people, including rank-and-file union members.

The campaign the Republicans and some Democrats have waged to explain and clarify the law has been making inroads particularly among union workers, it's believed. The Republicans still intend to campaign on it this fall and to challenge every Fair Deal opponent to tell how he will vote on this legislation.

* * *

THERE are many indications here that the yelps of taxpayers about the high cost of government are cutting Congressmen to the quick. If the yelps continue, or grow in volume, and if the Republicans pick up many seats this fall, you can

expect Congress next year really to cut with a vengeance.

The House action in slicing appropriations for general purposes some 20 per cent will be negated in the Senate, without doubt. The Senate always is freer with tax money than the House.

But even in the Senate, there is an increasing awareness of the huge deficits. Tendency is to start studying ways of increasing income of Government. That means more taxes, or higher fees for Government services.

Matter of fact, Senate Committee on Expenditures in the Executive already has begun a study of the charges made for special services rendered to business. Bureau of the Budget is making the same kind of study. Here are some of the angles being explored:

Federal Communications Commission—Committee staff believes FCC offers a "likely" source of substantial new revenues, through requiring fees of broadcasting stations and radio operation. Inspection and testing of equipment by FCC (required by law) also could be subject to charge.

Department of Commerce—Civil Aeronautics Administration, for instance, spends about \$59 million annually, but collects only a small landing fee charge. Increase of 1½ cents a gallon tax on high octane gasoline is being considered. National Bureau of Standards charges for all special services, but the present fees do not cover any overhead, according to investigators. Higher patent fees also are likely.

Department of Agriculture—Bureau of Agricultural Economics does not now charge for its voluminous reporting and forecasting services. Grading of meat by Agriculture inspectors probably will come in for charges (Hoover Commission recommended it).

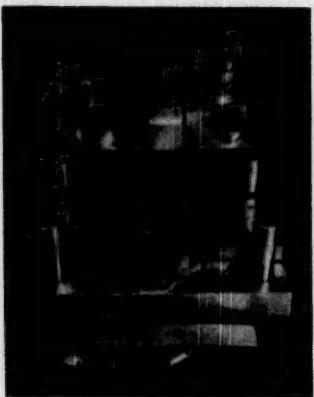
Federal Power Commission—Fees presently are charged only on one or two of all the FPC's many services. The commission itself suggests additional fees.

A tax-rise—on both personal and corporate income—may not be a popular subject, but it will come in for much more talk when the new Congress comes in, no matter who is elected.

5 top-flight TOOL STEELS

◀ A-H5 and LEHIGH H

Made from A-H5 (5 pct chrome air-hardening) this progressive die made a fine production record on stainless-steel parts. The punches are made of Lehigh H, our popular high-carbon, high-chrome steel for maximum production, minimum distortion.



67 CHISEL ➤

The master hob at the left is used in producing a plastic door catch; the one at the right is used to die-cast a multiple gear. Both are made from 67 Chisel, top-flight steel for tools requiring high shock-resistance and tensile strength.



◀ BTR

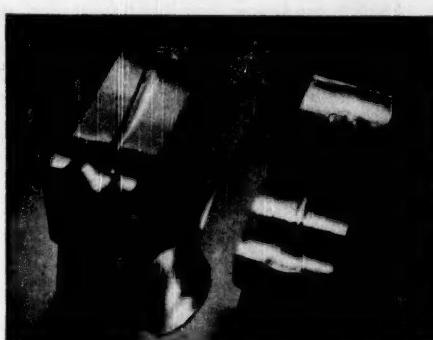
These BTR piercing dies put 125 holes in this aluminum kitchen accessory. The punches were in excellent alignment after heat-treatment, show very little wear after long production. BTR is Bethlehem's oil-hardening grade for general-purpose tools.

Bethlehem fine tool steels cover the complete range: carbon and carbon-vanadium, oil- and air-hardening, shock-resisting, hot-work, high-speed, and special-purpose steels. Our technical staff is always ready to help you in tool steel selection and treatment.

BETHLEHEM STEEL COMPANY, BETHLEHEM, PA.

On the Pacific Coast Bethlehem products are sold by
Bethlehem Pacific Coast Steel Corporation

Export Distributor: Bethlehem Steel Export Corporation



CARBON A leading cutlery-maker uses striking dies of Bethlehem XX Carbon Tool Steel to strike stainless-steel spoons. This general-purpose tool steel is easy to machine and heat-treat, develops a hard case and a tough core.

BETHLEHEM TOOL STEELS

Mainstay of the boom is credit extension

This condition in the construction and automobile industries, coupled with spending for defense, is a prime factor behind our prosperity.

By Robert S. Byfield
Financial Editor

If the Politburo is still sitting in the Kremlin holding its breath (collectively, of course), awaiting the inevitable American economic collapse, it must by this time be rather blue in the face. Its stock market observers, if it has any, must surely report that quotations for securities are still rising as a whole in the United States and soon must record a full year of financial optimism. For the fourth successive month the Dow-Jones Industrial Average has risen. As our column was written for the March issue it stood at 200 and reached 207 a month later, then 214 and now 219. It is certainly not sensing any disaster at either short or long range. Sheer momentum should carry it further.

Orthodox Market—Nevertheless, conservatism, hesitancy and nervousness continue widespread in investment circles and the mere existence of a substantial body of skeptics seems to guarantee that enthusiasm for the rise is to be kept within bounds. This has been a very respectable and orderly bull market so far with the possible exception of the performance of the television group during April, but even these speculative shares have calmed down considerably. Orthodoxy has been maintained by the rotation of leadership. The utilities and gas stocks yielded to the steels and the steels passed the baton to the oils. For periods the automotive group featured the stock exchanges, but the aircrafts, the chemicals and drugs and the non-ferrous metals all had their days as well. As in past rising markets there have been the usual laggards and recently they comprised, among others, the golds, the tobacco, the railway equipments and many retail classifications.

Good Earnings Outlook—Despite mediocre sales in most soft goods lines, capital goods and consumers durables seem destined to enjoy another six to eight months of high activity. The statements of steel company officials at annual meetings held during the past thirty days were in more precise terms than usual and indicate capacity production for a long time ahead. Earnings reports for the first quarter were on the whole satisfactory, although some industries were considerably ahead of 1949 and some fell behind. While the coal strike affected carloadings materially, particularly on the Eastern roads, there was considerable gratification at the steady gain in operating efficiency on the part of many of the carriers.

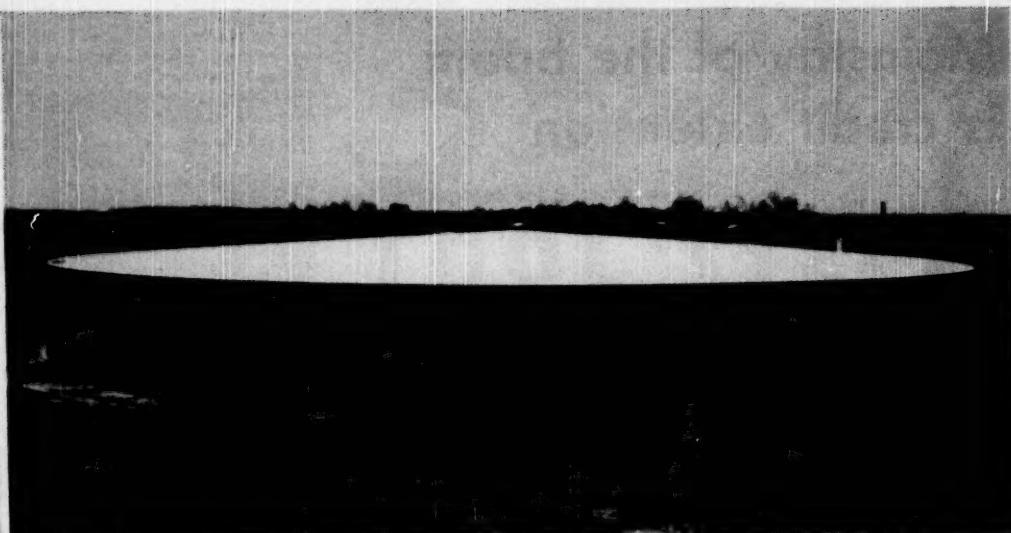
This result has been achieved by the steady growth in mechanization through purchase of diesel engines and installation of C.T.C. In the case of many industrial companies it is now evident that construction expenditures have passed their peak and that there no longer exists the urgent necessity of plowing back a major fraction of profits as was the case in the 1946-1949 period. Consequently, even while profits are not rising it is becoming more and more possible to increase dividends. Eventually if any degree of stability is reached in the commodity price level corporations may be able to pay out about two-thirds of their earnings in the aggregate as they did in the twenty or thirty years prior to the commencement of World War II.

Effect of Construction on Utilities—Congressional action has insured the continuation of Federal subsidized housing for the indefinite future at the dizzy pace of 1949 when over 1,000,000 residential starts eventuated. In fact, the Bureau of Labor Statistics announced that in the first four months of 1950, 385,000 new housing units were started, while the Federal National Mortgage Association stood ready with an additional \$250,000,000 for the purchase of GI and FHA mortgages. Among other things, construction activity of this character means that the electric light and power companies in many sections of the country stand to benefit. Incidentally, while at the moment electric and gas utility common stocks are not among the most buoyant of the various groups comprising the stock market, they continue to give a good account of themselves in the face of a steady pressure of large amounts of new financing. The first quarter results show that as a whole, wherever earnings have temporarily been diluted by the issuance of additional shares, they have recovered rapidly. Gross revenues have continued to expand since fuel costs, except for the short duration of the coal strike, are no longer rising, further economies from the operation of new equipment are still in prospect. Here and there rate increases have also helped to improve net earnings. Financial structures are constantly being strengthened through augmentation of equity capital. As a result a fair number of dividend increases on utility common stocks have occurred so far in 1950, and a considerable number of additional companies expect to raise dividend rates later in 1950 or perhaps in 1951. Also, consump-

tion per residential customer is continuing to increase and the cost of electricity for residential users in 1949 was slightly lower than in the preceding year, a truly remarkable performance.

Prosperity Supports—The demand for automobiles has not abated and even with the resumption of Chrysler production a slowdown is not in sight for the time being. To be sure, there are some potential chickens in the offing which some day must come to roost, but they do not appear to merit much attention just yet or perhaps not even until after the November elections. The current mainstays of prosperity are defense activities, housing, farm supports, high export volume and automobile production. In every case they depend either upon private credit or government subsidies, loans, credits, grants or spending for the maintenance of their present tempo. In other words, the boom is now being continued by credit extension which, in the nature of things, must terminate or at least moderate at some date in the future. Just when no one can say, but if the investing public decides it knows the date and acts accordingly, a changed psychology will thereupon bring the bull market to an end.

Even so, a definite factor underlying the delaying, postponement or perhaps the ultimate non-existence of the long awaited post-war slump has been the U.S. population growth in the 1940-1950 decade, which totaled 20,000,000 as against 8,000,000 in the preceding ten year period. When economic prophets were forecasting the inevitable peacetime down-turn they neglected this factor along with others, such as the enormous liquid assets in the hands of the public and the stimulative effect of a continuous easy money policy. In a sense, of course, the war is not over and defense expenditures are continuing at a pace which would have been unthinkable in 1940. Recent statements by highly placed Washington officials indicate that Federal deficit financing is henceforth to be regarded by the Administration as a financial way of life. The present high rate of spending is to continue and there need be no worry about balancing the Federal Budget. This will automatically be taken care of by what they label as an "expanding economy." We obviously cannot offer a critical analysis of such an objective in a few sentences or even paragraphs. Offhand, the phrase "expanding economy" appears as a type of semantic generalization to justify Federal red ink. Moreover, it is the latest phase of the "New Economics" which seems now to have replaced the New Era of the 1920's as a formula for non-stop, depression free, national prosperity. The 3-year stalemate in quotations which lasted roughly from mid-1946 to late Summer 1949 was confusing at the time, but now, in retrospect, stands as a gigantic base on which the present upward trend finds its foundation.



Spartanburg Adds New Reservoir for Better Water Service—Today and Tomorrow

The Water Commission at Spartanburg, South Carolina knows that the welfare and growth of a community depend a great deal on proper water service and storage facilities. The Commission "believes its duty is to be a step ahead of the demands of new industries and unusual expansion programs and be able to provide an immediate supply of pure water.*"

That's why this progressive Southern community included the 3,250,000-gallon Horton welded steel reservoir shown above in its recently-completed program of water system improvements. The water works system at Spartanburg now has a total of 10,000,000 gallons of storage. Other improvements included additional mains and fire hydrants. The system now serves 9,200 customers using an average of 7,000,000 gpd at rates ranging from 3,000,000 to 12,000,000 gpd.

Many other municipalities are finding that Horton steel reservoirs frequently make it possible to increase the effective capacity of the system at a fraction of the cost of expanding the entire distribution system. Welded steel tanks do not crack and develop leaks even if there is uneven settlement. The joints are made water tight and stay that way. Maintenance costs are low too, for regular painting, inside and out, will keep a steel tank in good condition for years.

Horton welded steel reservoirs are built in capacities up to 10,000,000 gallons. When you plan improvements in water storage facilities, write our nearest office for information and quotations.

Other Types of Horton Water Storage Tanks

- **Horton Ellipsoidal-Bottom Elevated Tanks** . . . supply gravity water pressure. Built in capacities from 15,000 to 500,000 gallons. Widely used in municipal water systems and at industrial plants for fire protection.

- **Horton Radial-Cone Bottom Elevated Tanks** . . . available in capacities from 500,000 to 3,000,000 gallons. Utilizes a design which makes it possible to build large capacity tanks which do not have excessive ranges in head.

- **Horton Watersphere** . . . newest addition to the Horton line of elevated tanks. Available in standard designs from 25,000 to 150,000 gallons. Special designs furnished for capacities greater than 150,000 gallons.

**Quotation taken from a report of the Spartanburg Water Commission.*

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Plants in BIRMINGHAM, CHICAGO, SALT LAKE CITY, and GREENVILLE, PA.

LITTLE GRAINS OF SAND

*"Little drops of water, little grains of sand,
Make the mighty ocean, and the pleasant land."*

Self Reliant. The eleventh Conference of Small Business Organizations, boasting a membership of 600,000 small enterprises in 260 lines of business activity, met recently in Washington and declared its opposition "to the United States Government, through its various agencies, making loans direct to small businesses or guaranteeing or insuring loans made to them by private institutions." They asserted that Government funds "could better be used to help balance our budget and reduce our Government debt." They stated that private lending institutions show "an ability and willingness" to provide for all legitimate credit needs of small business. This is an amazing pressure group. It is ready to "shoot Santa Claus." It is a conference of small business organizations made up of hard-headed Americans who know that there is no such thing as "a free lunch."

Shortsighted. More dangerous to "the very foundations of American society" than the doings of avowed Communists and their conscious sympathizers is the willingness of millions of American citizens to commit their country to courses of action which can have no other result than to serve Communist objectives. These millions are in no sense disloyal. Their fault lies in their inability to see the secondary consequences of the general policies and specific measures which they advocate. These millions of supporters of wrong causes, who are neither fellow travelers nor ready to do Communist bidding, nevertheless constantly ask their countrymen to sanction the very changes in the American way of life with which the Communist Party would begin its rule if it came into power by the front door of popular elections. They do not, and as yet cannot, see that their demand that a central government do all things for all men inevitably builds a pattern of totalitarianism.

Hoarding. Government agencies have a tendency to stock up needlessly on supplies, observes the General Services Administration, which has been trying to find excess supplies and spread them out among agencies that need them. It has checked only 11 of the 105

executive agencies since 1947 and reported potential tangible savings of \$243,000 in annual salaries, inventory reduction of \$693,330, and the release of 133,400 square feet of storage area. One of the facts uncovered by the investigation in one government agency is that this agency has a 93-year supply of light bulbs. It also has a 247-year supply of looseleaf binders, and 168 years of filler paper.

Advertising Freedom. If capitalism is wrong, why don't the people who hate it leave America? If socialism is desirable, why don't they go to England? If communism is what the so-called "common man" wants, why doesn't he move in droves to Russia?

Nobody wants to leave America—but tens of millions of men and women all over the world, in every country, want, yearn, plead for the chance to come to America. . . . They vastly prefer America, with its chance for progress, its high living standard, its liberty, its dignity of the individual. They'd swap security for your liberty any time. Look out that you aren't talked into the trade.—From an advertisement by Warner and Swasey, Cleveland, Ohio.

A favorable atmosphere for business expansion will make more jobs than government-made work.

Boom and Bust. Housing is apt to rapidly become the most vulnerable spot in our postwar economy. Large scale and indiscriminate insurance and guarantees of mortgages by the Federal Government are producing a record volume of home building, financed on the thinnest of equities. The danger in this whole program is that it is contracting 10 or 15 years of home building within perhaps five or six. Whenever this is done, the basis is being laid for a serious depression. Too much building now can mean a virtual building holiday later on, unless the Federal Government fills the gap with a vast public housing program. If that occurs, the current building boom becomes the prelude to vast new socialist experiments in housing.

Unfair Competition. One example of what it costs the American taxpayers to subsidize the air
(Continued on page 26)



SLAYSMAN GEARS *make the wheels GO*

Power transmission is our business. All items of transmission, with Gears and Sprockets the leader, including "V" Belt Drives, Chain Drives, Flexible Couplings, Ball and Roller Bearings Bronze, Plastic and Lignum-vitae Bearings can be furnished. These either being made by us, or obtained from National Manufacturers. Complete machine shop facilities are maintained by us for the custom-made or made-to-order sizes.

GEARS

Spur, Bevels, Worm Combinations, Spine Shafts and Gear Tooth Specialties, from any metals, to close tolerances can be produced to specifications of interchangeability.

SPROCKETS

Roller Chain, Silent Chain, Spud Chain and Ladder Chain Sprockets made to specifications from various metals, including Steels and Alloy Steels, Cast Iron, Bronze, Stainless and Duraluminum.

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Engineers • Machinists

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LITTLE GRAINS OF SAND

(Continued from page 25)

lines was concisely stated by Sidney S. Alderman, general counsel, Southern Railway System, in testimony presented before a Senate Sub-committee. He said that the Washington National Airport cost the Federal Government more than \$23 million of public funds in its construction. In the fiscal year of 1948 the taxpayers advanced \$683,190 to cover its operating deficit. On the other hand the Washington Union Station, built by private capital, in 1948 paid \$297,862 in property taxes, \$164,724 in income taxes and \$329,185 in interest to private investors who financed its construction, and who pay personal income taxes.

Fiscal Folly. Probably there would be little danger of a resurgence of inflationary trends or psychology if it were not for federal deficits in prospect. Imprudence and extravagance in government spending is alarming at any time, but never as much so as when it results in a heavy deficit in a period of full employment, high production and record-breaking income. The effect will be to inflate the money supply. The psychological danger is that it may push the growing bullish sentiment to extremes, and create inflationary conditions which sooner or later will exact the penalty that usually follows a fiscal debauch. The unfortunate truth seems to be that the Administration and a majority in Congress view the inflationary dangers, and the ultimate penalty of unsound spending policies, with indifference.

False Premise? Our Congressional investigators of bigness of business who would break up the big steel companies, or any other big businesses, argue that they would thus serve the public interest. They are proceeding on the assumption that bigness suppresses competition and produces monopoly by secret agreement. Having made the assumption, they consider it unnecessary to test its truthfulness. It would have been more rational—the only rational procedure, in fact—to inquire first into the existence of competition. If it is true that bigness has not suppressed competition the public interest needs no legislation to restore it.

Agriculture! We learn that the Department of Agriculture has prepared and printed a cook book at a cost of \$168,000. Each member of Congress has been given 3000 of these literary masterpieces for free distribution to his worthy constituents. If you don't know a Congressman, or if you're not worthy, the Government Printing Office will sell you a copy for twenty-five cents.

Vacation Abroad. The easiest way to help balance the international payments of the United States with the rest of the world is to expand American tourist expenditures abroad. Spending abroad by tourists provides foreign countries with a large number of dollars.

(Continued on page 28)



A new "high" in tower dependability and economy

These 240-ft. river crossing towers are among the highest in use. They're double circuit, 132 kv towers carrying six 477,000 CM, ACSR conductors and one 159,000 CM, ACSR ground wire.

"Streamlined" towers handle heavy duty job for A. G. E. System

American Bridge Company fabricated and erected the structural steelwork for the new Philip Sporn Plant, which utilizes four of the largest steam generators in the country.

AMERICAN BRIDGE COMPANY

General Offices: Frick Building, Pittsburgh, Pa.

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MINNEAPOLIS - NEW YORK - PHILADELPHIA - PITTSBURGH
PORTLAND, ORE. - ST. LOUIS - SAN FRANCISCO - TRENTON
UNITED STATES STEEL EXPORT COMPANY, NEW YORK

THE tall, double-circuit towers shown above are among the approximately 160 erected to join the new 550,000-kw Philip Sporn Plant at Graham Station, W. Va., to the 132 kv transmission network of the American Gas and Electric System.

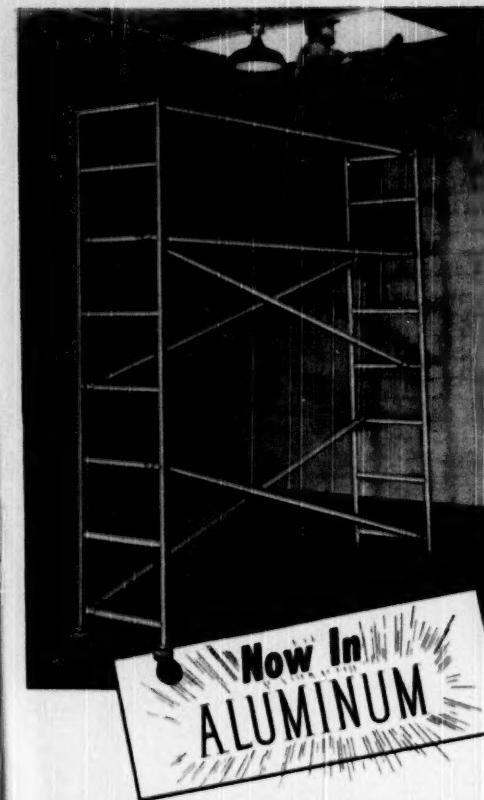
Designed and fabricated by American Bridge Company, these steel towers stand as proof of the soundness of "streamlined" towers—stripped of all non-essentials—for even the heaviest duty. Equipped with steel grillage earth anchors, they offer the added economies of simplified installation and frill-free construction that resists wind and wintry weather.

American Bridge has been designing, fabricating and erecting transmission towers for the nation's leading power companies for forty-five years. Its experience and facilities are second to none. Why not submit any questions you might have to our nearest Contracting Office? An inquiry involves no obligation.



AMERICAN BRIDGE

UNITED STATES STEEL



SECTIONAL LADDER SCAFFOLDS CUT COSTS THREE WAYS...

Light Aluminum Ladder Scaffolds can be assembled and taken down faster.

Proper bracing and safety features assure a strong, rigid scaffold.

Ladder scaffolds are easily moved through crowded aisles and 30" doorways.

Sectional Aluminum Scaffolds are readily assembled to various heights using ladder sections 6'1", 5'8" or 4' high. Spans of 6', 8' and 10' are available. Diagonal braces are easily adjusted to clear obstructions. Neat, shiny aluminum makes an ideal scaffold for use in public places. Sectional Aluminum Rolling Scaffolds with base dimensions of 4'6" x 6' also available.

Write for free Bulletin PSS-1B and PSS-19.

A Complete Nationwide Scaffolding Service based on seventy years experience in designing, making and supplying all types of off-the-ground safety equipment, assures you:

WHAT you need WHERE you need it WHEN you need it



FOR GREATER SAFETY...ECONOMY...EFFICIENCY

THE PATENT SCAFFOLDING CO., Inc.

38 Haynes St., N. W., Atlanta 3, Ga.
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LITTLE GRAINS OF SAND

(Continued from page 26)

lars without hurting any major domestic interest. It might be argued that domestic enterprises dependent upon tourists may lose business as foreign travel expands. With paid vacations becoming the rule throughout industry, however, domestic facilities can hardly cope with the vast potential demand from vacationers for many years to come. Last year, Americans spent more on touring abroad than on any single imported commodity except coffee. And the possibilities of the tourist traffic as a source of dollars to other countries have hardly been scratched.

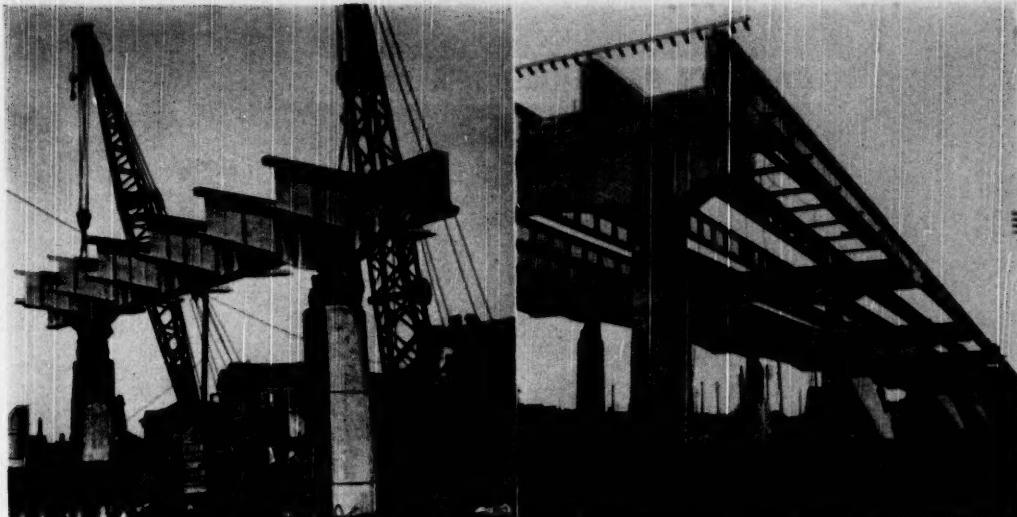
Financial Dictatorship. The government holds our people in its grip. Government lending and give-away institutions encroach upon and replace private enterprise. All the speeches and articles about the need for economy and all the organizations dedicated to economy have been and are largely wasted effort. The government doesn't pay any attention to them; it doesn't have to since it has absolute control over the people's purse. The government can ladle out all the money it can lay its hands on to buy support—it has bought the farmers, organized labor, those seeking government employment and favors, and a multitude of others.

Our people lost control over their public purse when their currency was made irredeemable and, as a consequence, our government is now the people's boss, not their agent. The great unsound forces in our domestic economy cannot be eliminated until our currency is made redeemable and the power of the purse is restored to the people where it belongs.

Civil Service, an Incubus. Cutting waste out of government is by no means as easy in practice as it would appear to be in theory. The problem is well stated in a recent article in the *New Yorker* which quotes an anonymous bureau head as follows: "I'd say that if the half-dozen agencies I've worked in are typical, there is a good 20 per cent of deadwood in the government and that clearing it out not only wouldn't hurt the agencies but would probably improve the quality of their work. Nothing would please me more than to be given a free hand in cleaning out my own agency right this minute. The trouble doesn't lie half so much in the reluctance of agency heads to cut their staffs as it does in the fact that they can never swing the axe the way they want to, because our system has so many built-in devices for protecting the deadwood. We can't touch the veterans and we can't touch the people with high civil service ratings. Yet it's right there that you get most of your deadwood. If I were told to lop off everyone who isn't pulling his own weight in my place, I'd fire almost a quarter of the people in my office. Yet if Congress told me to cut my payroll by five per cent, I'd cripple my staff, because I'd have to fire the youngest, most alert people I've got. That's the fix almost all of us are in, and it's hard for us to think nice thoughts about the people who purified American politics by instituting civil service."

BIRMINGHAM'S NEW FIRST AVENUE VIADUCT

Goes up in a Jiffy



Setting a cross girder in First Ave. Viaduct, Birmingham, Ala.

Wormseye view of steelwork partially complete.



Topside view looking east toward downtown Birmingham.
Concrete decking being placed at east end.

How long is a "Jiffy"

Well, here's a 500-ft. steel viaduct carrying two 35-ft. roadways over the several railway lines entering Birmingham's Union Terminal, and spur tracks serving industries. The main steelwork weighs 560-tons and was erected in place within two weeks from starting date — and without delay to railway traffic. That's an illustration of jiffy erection. And it's a good description of erection by Virginia Bridge, where adequate facilities and unlimited experience combine for quick, accurate performance.



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DALLAS

UNITED STATES STEEL

NEW GIANT WAREHOUSE FOR L. BAMBERGER & COMPANY

BARRETT PROVIDES THE ROOF



Arch.: Abbott, Markt & Co., New York, N. Y.; Gen. Contr.: Wm. L. Blanchard Co., Newark, N. J.; Roof. Contr.: Atlas Roofing Co., Maplewood, N. J.

BUILT FOR safe storage of millions of dollars worth of merchandise, the vast warehouse of the L. Bamberger & Co., "One of America's Great Stores," in Newark, N. J., has a Barrett* roof to guard it from fire as well as weather. Barrett Specification* Roofs not only carry Fire Underwriters' Class "A" rating... they're tough, long-lasting—the best roofs that can be built.



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SEE BARRETT'S CATALOG IN "SWEET'S"

1 Barrett Specification* roofs are applied by Barrett Approved Roofers according to rigid Barrett specifications developed through years of successful roofing experience.

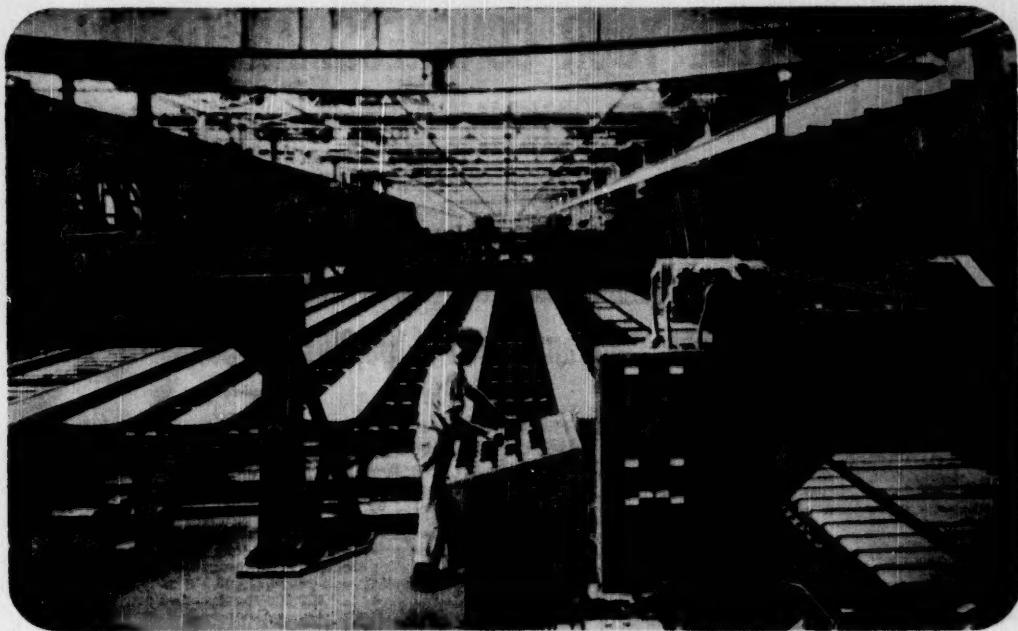
2 They are built up of alternate layers of finest grade coal-tar pitch and felt. Pitch, the *life-blood* of the roof, is impervious to water and unequalled as a waterproofing agent.

3 Top-quality felt of Barrett's own manufacture holds the pitch in place and permits the use of greater quantities of this waterproofing than would otherwise be possible.

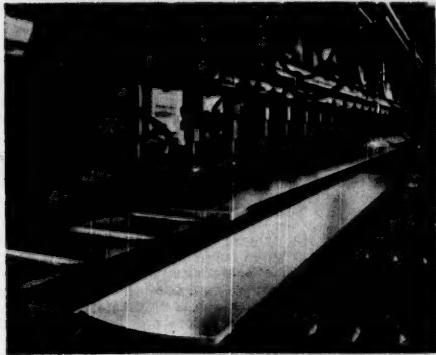
4 Final steps are a triple-thick coating of pitch—*poured*, not mopped—plus an armored surface of gravel or slag. Result is a roof that takes Fire Underwriters' Class "A" rating.



*Trademark Reg. U. S. Pat. Off.



TO BUILD OR NOT TO BUILD



The smaller illustration is of the vacuum cup handling equipment operating in conjunction with the 2-Hi Cold Rolling Mill. Because of the massive size and weight of individual brass bars, all handling is mechanical.

This Mill, designed and constructed by Stone & Webster Engineering Corporation, is capable of producing the heaviest non-welded coils of strip brass, and includes the largest cold breaking-down mill in America.

For Scovill Manufacturing Company, Stone & Webster Engineering Corporation carried on continuing studies of the client's production operations over a period of four years. Analysis was made of production pattern for anticipated requirements, with costs of production in proposed mills compared with costs in the existing plant.

Companies today, faced with improving production facilities or lowering cost of plant operation, find comprehensive engineering reports by Stone & Webster Engineering Corporation valuable in developing sound, long range production plans.



STONE & WEBSTER ENGINEERING CORPORATION

A SUBSIDIARY OF STONE & WEBSTER, INC.

DID YOU TELL YOUR CONGRESSMAN TO KILL MY BUSINESS?

The execution will waste at least \$9,000,000
of your money and destroy a sound
American company worth \$100,000,000.

I'm the president of a public utility company—not the biggest and not the smallest in the country. The 138,831 customers we serve live in 292 cities, towns and communities covering more than sixty per cent of the area of the state in which we have been doing business and growing for more than a half century.

I'm 47 years old and I've been in the public utility business for 27 years, starting as a boiler fireman in a hand-fired steam plant when I was just turning 21. So a lot of myself is wrapped up in this business. I've invested more than half my life in it and seen it grow in strength and service, providing all-important power for modern living.

Now I'm up against a situation I think you should know about. My company is threatened with destruction—not because it has failed to do its job well, not because it is financially unsound, not because its services fail to meet the demands of a growing area. We have done a good job and we are proud of it; our record speaks for itself.

Here are the facts:

A federal agency and a government-financed power development have combined in a project which will ultimately destroy us. Specifically, more than 800 miles of existing transmission lines of the system which my company operates are about to be duplicated. The result may well be to force us out of business.

The Rural Electrification Administration in Washington has approved a loan of \$7,595,500 to the Central Electric Power Co-operative, "a Co-op holding company" composed of some 14 local Co-ops in the territory we serve, for the construction of transmission lines which will parallel ours. The Santee-Cooper project, a federally-financed hydro-electric enterprise, has agreed to supply power and maintain the system.

First, I want to say that I am in favor of the government's rural electrification program as enacted. I have long supported the good work REA has done for the farmers of our country and I have built many miles of rural lines with funds borrowed from REA.

But the announced purpose of REA is to bring electricity to rural areas not already served with power.

In the territory in which my company operates, *all the areas where REA proposes to build these lines now have full service at low cost.*

After spending \$7,595,500, plus the additional funds already applied for, bringing the total to some \$9,000,000,

the proposed transmission network will not bring electric service to a single additional rural home in South Carolina.

Nor will it provide for rural homes now receiving service a single kilowatt hour of electricity which cannot now be provided by existing facilities we operate.

Furthermore, the rates which we now charge Co-ops using our power are 10 per cent lower than they would have to pay for electricity on the proposed new lines. And we are spending this year \$12,000,000 as part of our company's four-year \$34,000,000 construction program to meet future needs.

So it boils down to this: my company is the victim of a misuse of federal funds, contrary to the declared purpose of REA and contrary to the purpose for which Congress appropriated money.

Did you ask your Congressman to kill my business?

I have personally tried for the past five years to work out with REA officials in Washington, the local Co-ops and the Santee-Cooper a plan whereby all power resources of the state of South Carolina would be used to best advantage for all the people of the state.

But I couldn't get to first base.

Now our transmission system, the lifeline of our company, is to be needlessly duplicated, with the effect of ultimately putting us out of business. Construction of these duplicate lines is about to begin.

But we couldn't get a public hearing from REA Administrator Wickard. We can't get any government official to heed our story. They say it's a local matter, with importance only in South Carolina.

I don't think it's a local matter. I think it's a matter of national concern when funds appropriated by Congress for a specific purpose—extension of electric service to rural areas not now served—are used to destroy a responsible business enterprise which is doing its job, and doing it to the full satisfaction of state and federal regulatory agencies.

My company is serving a lot of people, serving them efficiently and at low cost. Some 30,000 stockholders and 1,700 employees have a stake in its continuance.

But more than that: the destruction of this individual company is an attack on the system we all want to preserve, the free economy which has made us the richest and strongest nation in the world.

Do you want your Congressman to kill this American system?

S. C. McMeekin, President
South Carolina Electric and Gas Company
Columbia, South Carolina



"What Enriches the South Enriches the Nation"

Modern Farming

Our national farm difficulties will never be solved until people face the fact that they present a problem that is social as well as economic. These difficulties can only be prolonged and aggravated by temporary panaceas such as our present parity price support laws and variations of them. They would progress rapidly from problem to crisis under the proposed Brannan Plan for which Mr. Truman and his salaried satellites are beating their election drums.

A proper approach can be made only if we realize that since World War I, an agricultural revolution, fully as significant as the industrial revolution which began with the harnessing of steam, has been occurring. And —such being the tempo of modern life—it has been compressed into a few decades, whereas its industrial predecessor evolved, and is still evolving, much less swiftly.

When created power began to replace the creative toil of man, the industrial revolution was the result. Human ingenuity devised, and is continuing to devise, better means to create such power, and better contrivances and methods to utilize and direct it.

Created or adapted power, as distinguished from that of man and beast, became mobile with the advent of the gasoline motor mounted on wheels, and once again we see the genius of man transferring the burden of toil from living creatures to machines whose capacities for directed work and productive accomplishment would have been unbelievable to our fathers.

The same has been occurring on the farm. The agricultural revolution is an accomplished and developing

fact. It presents a very real social problem which should have been frankly recognized at least two decades ago.

According to the census bureau, at the present time there are approximately 6,000,000 farmers. This figure includes about 2,000,000 so-called farmers who have no more than three acres each and derive some income from sources other than the cultivation of their small plots. The figure also includes 1,000,000 marginal or subsistence livers-off-the-land. This leaves 3,000,000 real farmers who have no more real problems than their counterparts in any line of business. The only time that they are in danger of being hurt is during a general depression when all the rest of us will be in the same boat.

What is the actual situation at present? Mechanization has encouraged large scale, one-crop farming. Scientific seed improvement and fertilization as well as pestilence control have all combined to reduce production costs on large farms growing a major part of the nation's basic crops. It is claimed by some that many farmers today could operate profitably with prices only half what they are currently. Obviously many others, not so favorably situated or so adequately equipped, would become bankrupt, just as their counterparts do elsewhere in a competitive business society.

It is impossible to work toward a sound and fair solution of the much labored farm problem unless it is first acknowledged that present day farming is no longer a way of life, but a modern business.

EDITORIALS

Power and Markets

On Saturday, the 29th of April, at Birmingham, Ala., the Alabama Power Company honored, at a luncheon, the officers and directors of General Electric Company on the occasion of their visit to that city which included a tour of the power company's facilities. At this luncheon the indefatigable Southern industrial leader, and Chairman of Alabama Power, Thomas W. Martin, predicted that the power requirements of the Southern Company, which includes Alabama Power Co., Georgia Power Co., Mississippi Power Co., and Gulf Power Co., will practically double in the next ten years, and will result in the creation of a vast market for suppliers of equipment, and others as well, for it will mean a continued improvement in the buying power of the area.

In regard to the capital requirements accompanying such an expansion, Mr. Martin had this to say: "We at present in these four companies, have a total of something over \$500,000,000 in utility plant. If our loads are to double in the decade, then we will probably need a total of \$500,000,000 of additional capital.

"And here let me say that we endeavor to look forward to the best ways and means of supplying new capital by and through each individual company within sound and conservative limits, and of obtaining equity capital through the Southern Company in turn to be invested in the common stocks of the operating companies.

"We, therefore, welcome you on this occasion for the additional reason that we want you who are also engaged in other activities to realize the vast capital markets of this area. We want you also to realize that for every capital dollar the utilities expend, others will expend perhaps another dollar. And thus, our imagination leads us to foresee capital requirements even in the area of this discussion of something in the order of a billion dollars over a ten-year period.

"Much of the capital has in the past come from the area in which we operate; a large amount has come from other parts of the nation, and we look forward to a continuation of the flow of capital, not only from the South, but from the rest of the nation.

"And thus, we foresee continued dynamic growth of the region, if not interrupted by wars and other unforeseeable tragedies."

It is indeed encouraging to hear comments of this kind, and it is particularly interesting to note General Electric's interest in the South and its markets. It was not too long ago that we were both perplexed and amazed by a news release that announced the closing of a General Electric air-conditioning plant at Bowling Green, Kentucky. In response to an inquiry we were informed that the plant was closed and the operations shifted to the New Jersey area in the interests of operating efficiency.

The immediate reaction to this, in our mind, was a question: What about the rapidly-growing Southern

market? General Electric certainly must be aware, both of this tremendous market potential, and of the Southward movement of industry, and yet all four General Electric plants in the South at the end of the war have moved out.

The April 5th issue of the Georgia Department of Commerce Bulletin carried the following reassuring quote from a speech made by Charles E. Wilson, G. E.'s president: "... the South has become one of the nation's prime markets for the sale of goods . . . this fact alone will enable this region to stand on its own feet in the profitable development of its industry and agriculture." Mr. Wilson continued to say that he was impressed not only by signs of economic growth in the South but also by the character of the people themselves. He expressed his desire to see a big General Electric manufacturing plant established in Atlanta at some future time.

It is exciting to note the competitive activity between Birmingham and Atlanta in regard to the above-mentioned plant possibilities. We would like to see General Electric plants in both cities.

South's City Growth

Through a mathematical error, estimate of the population of Jefferson County, Alabama was greatly understated in the 1950 *Blue Book of Southern Progress*. As stated in the County Data pages of the *Blue Book*, population was listed as 488,000, whereas it should have been 558,000. In 1940, population was 460,000.

Discovery of the error to call attention to the spectacular rate of population increase that has occurred in nearly all Southern cities, although all may not have climbed at the same fast rate recorded for Birmingham and its environs.

Inquiry directed to Birmingham Chamber of Commerce brings the ensuing explanation of such rapidity of growth:

Lying in the heart of a section rich in raw materials, it was inevitable that this city should become a leading manufacturing center, a lode stone for migratory families, drifting from mechanized rural areas to business and employment opportunities held out by growing industrialism.

Such opportunities in Birmingham are probably as highly diversified as anywhere in the United States, with 920 productive industries on the list from which choice of occupation may be selected.

Supplementary industries such as utilities and finance, as well as distributive enterprise have kept adequate pace with the growth of manufacturing, to make the community well balanced and highly prosperous from the standpoints of both labor and capital.

Birmingham serves as a finite example of metropolitan progress throughout the South.

1st. Quarter Activity Indicates Healthy Business Condition

Regionally speaking, the sixteen Southern states find themselves in a somewhat better position than the Nation at large in the first quarter of 1950.

By Caldwell R. Walker,
Editor, *Blue Book of Southern Progress*

MODERATE expansion of economic activity got under way in the first quarter of 1950.

In view of the recurrence of coal mine interruption during February, the improvement conduces optimism with respect to the near-term outlook.

The current expansion is actually a continuation of an uptrend started in July of last year, cut short soon after by shortages arising out of the coal and steel strikes.

If continued on its present scale, rise in business activity could bring not only another year equal in high volume to 1949, but even approach or equal the peak attained in 1948.

However, business sentiment is accepting the upswing with cautious enthusiasm. Too many intangibles in the offing leave the near future open to possible reverses. Employer-worker negotiations due in important industries could easily result in further crippling cutbacks. Declining farm income and swiftly rising consumer indebtedness are other factors that could produce dampening effects.

One thing is certain. The current situation illustrates better than any words could imply the real value of industrialization as a bulwark against declining income.

States in the South and in the Nation that present the strongest balance between finished goods and raw material production display the lightest effects of such reverses as are occurring; those with relatively fewest factories are being hit hardest.

Sectors Vary In Vigor—Compared with the previous quarter, the first quarter of 1950 shows well in all departments. Compared with the first quarter of 1949, some spots are not as strong as others.

In the *Blue Book* region of the South, as well as in most of the Nation at large, the distributive industries, (trade and service), and one of the supplementary industries, (finance), are displaying greatest vigor, with levels comparable with or higher than a year ago. The other supplementary industry, (utilities), is marked by mixed trends. The Construction industry is making especially good records, especially for the latter portion of the quarter.

Generally, manufacturing is running slightly below the levels of a year ago,

and raw material industries, (farming and mining) are suffering certain reverses, the latter partially temporary. The former of a more permanent nature.

Farming—Greatest part of agriculture's decline in dollar volume of output is the result of lower prices for farm commodities. Farm cash income so far in 1950 is running about five per cent short of that of 1949.

Concurrently, farm asset values are likewise declining. Both sets of declines mark a continuation of trend developed in 1949.

This downturn in trend marked the first time in more than a decade that farm equities were lower in any year than for the previous year. Bureau of Agricultural Economics estimates the value of all agricultural assets at \$123 billion as of January 1, 1950. On the same date a year earlier, the amount was 34 per cent higher.

The decline reflects lower market values not only for livestock and stored crops, but also for real estate and equipment.

Furthermore, the Bureau expresses the belief that the down trend will continue throughout the year 1950, with ultimate cash farm income for the year running about \$25 billion lower than 1949.

Mining—Since the end of the coal strike, mining industry in general has rebounded somewhat from serious slump. Along with full coal mine operation, there has come an increase in the output of metals, both iron and nonferrous; also some improvement in extraction of petroleum products.

In the main, coal of all minerals, despite shortages brought about by the strike, appears to be in the most vulnerable position marketwise. This, however, is not a new condition with the coal mining industry which perennially suffers from overproduction.

Construction—In the construction industry, a very high level of activity is being maintained. In fact, building operations are currently providing one of the most powerful supports for general business activity.

It would be hard to overestimate the real value of construction as an influence in business intensity. Building affects a wide variety of other industries. It stimulates the many other industries from

which it draws supplies and materials; also financial institutions which render services in connection with ownership; it further intensifies production of all types of furniture, business machines and home appliances.

Home building starts during the first quarter of 1950 totaled 270,000, 59 per cent more than for the same period, 1949.

While construction volume as a whole ran about three per cent lower for the first quarter of this year than for last, home building is ahead for this year, and early returns for April construction give practical assurance that that month will be substantially ahead of its predecessor of a year ago.

Utilities—In the utility field, (transportation, power, communications), trends are somewhat mixed. Transportation groups are hauling somewhat less revenue freight and fewer passengers than a year ago. Power companies, on the other hand, are running well above the levels of a year ago. Revenues from communication facilities are reported at practically unchanged levels.

Finance—In the realm of banking, real estate and miscellaneous finance, the best indicator of general conditions is to be found in bank deposits and debits against deposit accounts. These are running respectively at about one per cent and five per cent higher than a year ago. Bank loans and discounts continue at high levels, with less than seasonal declines toward the end of the quarter. Common stock prices are substantially higher than a year ago, adding emphasis to the optimism of sentiment prevailing in regard to the nearterm outlook.

Distribution and Services—Purchases at retail are being sustained by a very high level of personal income; also by liberalization and extension of consumer credit. Personal income, temporarily augmented by large special dividend payments to veterans from National Service Life Insurance, ran during the first quarter of 1950 at an annual rate of \$220 billion, as against \$209 billion for the first quarter of 1949.

Supported by this widespread distribution of funds, retail sales as a whole are running slightly above last year in dollar value, probably somewhat higher in physical volume.

This condition is not true, however, of all segments of distribution. Department store sales are somewhat lower than a year ago; and, among independent retailers, food merchants, apparel stores, drug stores, liquor stores, eating places, and jewelry shops show declines in sales ranging from one per cent in foods to nine per cent in jewelry. On the other hand, these declines have been more than compensated by increased sales at gasoline stations, fuel dealers, home appliance stores, auto dealers, lumber yards, and furniture stores. All these latter are enjoying sales considerably above those of a year ago, highest gains being in home appliances and automobiles. Purchases of nondurable goods are not as impressive as those made for durables.

Expenditures for consumer services are moderately on the upgrade, running at

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1st Quarter Review

(Continued from page 35)

a level equivalent to that of a year ago.

South Fares Well—Regionally speaking, the 16 Southern states find themselves in a somewhat better position than the Nation at large in the first quarter of 1950.

Total volume of productive enterprise is down four per cent below last year for the South; down five per cent for the Nation at large.

Detailed comparisons: Farm production values down four per cent for the South, seven per cent for the Nation; mine volume down 10 per cent for the South, 13 per cent for the Nation; construction down three per cent for both South and Nation; manufacturing down two per cent for the South, four per cent for the Nation.

States Vary—Within the South, first quarter records for the 16 states vary widely.

Compared with the first quarter of 1949, changes in dollar value of output of productive enterprise range from plus-7 in the case of Florida to minus-30 for Mississippi. Detail of changes follow:

Alabama—farming down 19 per cent, mining down 42 per cent, construction down 11 per cent, manufacturing down 6 per cent, total down 10 per cent;

Arkansas—farming down 38 per cent, mining down 14 per cent, construction down 6 per cent, manufacturing down 8 per cent, total down 19 per cent;

Florida—farming up 33 per cent, mining up 11 per cent, construction down one per cent, manufacturing down 3 per cent, total up 7 per cent;

Georgia—farming down 11 per cent, mining down 4 per cent, construction even, manufacturing down 1 per cent, total down 2 per cent;

Kentucky—farming up 4 per cent, mining down 31 per cent, construction down 13 per cent, manufacturing down 2 per cent, total down 5 per cent;

Louisiana—farming down 16 per cent, mining down 4 per cent, construction down 7 per cent, manufacturing down 7 per cent, total down 7 per cent;

Maryland—farming down 9 per cent, mining down 9 per cent, construction down 4 per cent, manufacturing down 6 per cent, total down 6 per cent;

Mississippi—farming down 69 per cent, mining down 3 per cent, construction down 12 per cent, manufacturing down 2 per cent, total down 30 per cent;

Missouri—farming down 9 per cent, mining down 7 per cent, construction down 1 per cent, manufacturing down 2 per cent, total down 4 per cent;

N. Carolina—farming down 28 per cent, mining down 7 per cent, construction down 9 per cent, manufacturing up 3 per cent, total even;

Oklahoma—farming up 14 per cent, mining down 3 per cent, construction down 1 per cent, manufacturing down 5 per cent, total down 1 per cent;

S. Carolina—farming down 24 per cent, mining up 8 per cent, construction down 5 per cent, manufacturing down 2 per cent, total down 4 per cent;

Tennessee—farming down 6 per cent, mining down 21 per cent, construction up 10 per cent, manufacturing down 1 per cent, total down 1 per cent;

Texas—farming up 45 per cent, mining down 1 per cent, construction up 4 per cent, manufacturing down 1 per cent, total up 4 per cent;

Virginia—farming down 4 per cent, mining down 25 per cent, construction down 9 per cent, manufacturing down 5 per cent, total down 6 per cent;

West Virginia—farming down 10 per cent, mining down 29 per cent, construction down 4 per cent, manufacturing down 5 per cent, total down 15 per cent;

South—farming down 4 per cent, mining down 13 per cent, construction down 3 per cent, manufacturing down 2 per cent, total down 4 per cent.

Nationwide Aspect—Viewed from a nationwide regional standpoint, the Mountain states are producing in closest approximation to 1949 levels. Dollar value of productive output in this region ran 2 per cent lower in the first quarter of 1950 than in that of 1949.

At the other end of the scale the East South Central group (Kentucky, Tennessee, Alabama and Mississippi) suffered the brunt of greatest decline, running nine per cent lower in 1950 than in 1949. Mississippi's disastrous decline of farm output value, coupled with mining losses in the other three states made up a handicap more severe than that faced by any other region. A mitigating aspect of the situation lies in the fact that the greatest part of the first quarter losses will prove to be temporary, and therefore does not provide a true measure, on an annual basis, of the productive performance of these states.

Regionally, gains and losses for the first quarter as compared with the same period last year were as follows:

New England—farming down 14 per cent, mining down 3 per cent, construction down 9 per cent, manufacturing down 6 per cent, total down 6 per cent;

Middle Atlantic—farming down 12 per cent, mining down 30 per cent, construction down 4 per cent, manufacturing down 4 per cent, total down 5 per cent;

East N. Central—farming even, mining down 15 per cent, construction down 2 per cent, manufacturing down 5 per cent, total down 5 per cent;

West N. Central—farming down 9 per cent, mining down 5 per cent, construction even, manufacturing down 2 per cent, total down 5 per cent;

South Atlantic—farming down 4 per cent, mining down 25 per cent, construction down 5 per cent, manufacturing down 2 per cent, total down 4 per cent;

East S. Central—farming down 23 per cent, mining down 28 per cent, construction down 4 per cent, manufacturing down 3 per cent, total down 9 per cent;

West S. Central—farming up 15 per cent, mining down 2 per cent, construction even, manufacturing down 3 per cent, total even;

Mountain—farming down 7 per cent, mining down 13 per cent, construction up 14 per cent, manufacturing up 2 per cent, total down 2 per cent;

Pacific—farming down 19 per cent, mining down 7 per cent, construction down 10 per cent, manufacturing down 2 per cent, total down 5 per cent;

United States—farming down 7 per cent, mining down 13 per cent, construction down 3 per cent, manufacturing down 4 per cent, total down 5 per cent.

Another Ingalls Barge



Genco No. 5 is launched at Decatur, Alabama. Recently completed at the Decatur, Ala., shipyard of the Ingalls Shipbuilding Corporation, this welded steel chemical barge carries 800 tons of sulphuric acid. Equipped with a 40 HP Buda diesel engine which drives the hydraulic pump, supplying pressure and power for the Lewis Cargo Pumps, the barge is 175 feet long and 26 feet wide with a depth of 10 feet six inches. It was constructed for the Allied Chemical & Dye Corporation.

Chemical empire along Gulf Coast attracts consumers' goods plants

The growth of chemical plants along the Texas Gulf Coast has reached the \$ billion mark, and is responsible for an ever-increasing development of one of the South's greatest potential assets—more finished product industries.

By Sidney Fish
Industrial Analyst

CONTINUED rapid expansion of the chemical industry in the Texas Gulf Coast area foreshadows a similar growth of numerous industries which purchase large quantities of raw chemicals and process them into consumer products.

At present, Texas plants are supplying the North and East with large quantities of raw chemicals which can be produced at low cost along the Gulf Coast. Already, the industries consuming such chemicals are beginning to locate at least a portion of their capacity in the Southwest. This trend will gain momentum in the next few years.

Ten Year Growth—During the war, \$400,000,000 was invested in the Gulf Coast chemical industry. In the early postwar period an additional \$350,000,000 was invested in new chemical plants there. Today, expansion work under way or projected will cost approximately \$250,000,000 additional, bringing the total placed in vast new chemical industries since 1939 to \$1 billion. And with new work constantly being added, it will not be long before the investment is well over that mark.

Within 200 miles of Houston, it is pointed out, more wealth is taken from the soil than from any like area in the world. Most of that wealth is in the form of oil, forming the basis of the fabulous petro-chemical industries which are sprouting up in the Gulf Coast region.

Markets for Finished Products—Today, as those raw chemical plants are rising, the Southwest is already looking ahead to a new building program, involving the construction of plants that will make finished products of all kinds—asphaltic and rubberized floor materials, food products, insulating materials, paints, paper and allied products, plastics, rubber, textiles and many others.

An attractive market for those finished products will be found close at hand, not only in Texas, but in other Southern states. In many cases, Texas and the South still import large quantities of finished products from the North. Those finished products include large quantities of raw materials shipped from the Gulf Coast. It is only a matter of time before that wasteful cross shipment and double hauling of materials will cease, and the fabrication of finished products will take place at the consumers' back door, in the South.

New Plants—Evidence of such a development is accumulating at every hand. Among projects now under way on the Gulf Coast is the new \$50,000,000 plant of E. I. du Pont de Nemours & Co., at Victoria, Texas, where nylon salts will be made from petroleum hydrocarbons. In time, Texas will add other stages in the integrated process of manufacturing nylon textiles and wearing apparel.

Similarly, the Wright Manufacturing Company recently transferred a plastics manufacturing operation from Racine, Wis., to Houston, where it is close to plants making needed raw materials.

Many new plants are projected. Stauffer Chemical Company plans to spend \$1.5 million on an insecticide manufacturing plant near Houston. Tennessee Eastman Corporation began construction of a new factory in Longview, Tex., in February, to make chemical intermediates used by the corporation's plant in Kingsport, Tenn.

The first unit of the Aluminum Company of America's 100,000,000 pound reduction plant at Point Comfort, Tex., has been in operation for the last two months adding another vital raw material to Texas' chemical and mineral wealth.

Among the large new chemical facilities under construction is the \$5,000,000 ammonia plant being built by Dow Chemical in Freeport, Tex. This plant, to be operated jointly with Dow's first Freeport installation, will be completed late this year.

Carthage Hydrocol, at Brownsville, which makes synthetic petroleum products from hydrocarbons, is getting production under way.

A highly important venture is the conversion of the Great Southern war surplus plus plant at Corpus Christi, Tex., to the manufacture of 70,000,000 pounds of petroleum products per year, and a daily gasoline output of 5,000 barrels. In this venture, the Pontiac Refining Corp., and the Chicago Corp., are investing \$15,000,000. The plant, acquired from the government, is assured a twenty year supply of light petroleum hydrocarbons, its basic raw material. During the war, this plant made aviation gasoline and synthetic rubber components.

The Champion Paper Company, another large consumer of chemicals, recently increased the capacity of its Houston plant by 25 per cent. The Cook Paint

& Varnish Company has completed a protective coating plant in Houston with an annual capacity of more than 1,000,000 gallons.

At Kenedy, Texas, a new \$1,000,000 linseed oil processing plant has just been constructed by the Archer-Daniels-Midland Company.

Other recent installations include Cimco Corporation's \$40 million lubricating oil plant at Lake Charles, La.; the \$1.5 million ammonium sulphate plant of Phillips Petroleum Co., in Houston; San Jacinto Ammonia Works' \$7 million plant; Monsanto Chemical's \$26 million styrene plant in Texas City; Corn Products Refining Company's \$15 million maize processing plant at Corpus Christi; a hydrochloric acid recovery plant costing \$2.5 millions built by Tis Processing Corporation in Texas City; and an oil processing plant built by Mrs. Tucker's Foods, Inc., in Sherman.

Value and Diversity—Today, according to Harris McAslan, President of the South Texas National Bank of Houston, 62 companies operating 80 plants from Brownsville to Lake Charles are turning out no less than 123 organic chemical products and 50 inorganic chemicals. Mr. McAslan points out that in addition to petro-chemicals, the Gulf Coast area has vast deposits of sulphur, salt, and lime.

Since the end of World War II, Mr. McAslan says, more capital has been invested in chemical plants in the Texas Gulf Coast than in any other chemical producing area in America. In 1947, one out of every six dollars spent on new chemical facilities was spent on the Gulf Coast, and the pace of new investment has not slackened.

The new comers have joined a solid group that includes American Cyanamid, American Smelting & Refining, Carbide & Carbon, Celanese, Columbian Carbon, Diamond Alkali, Consolidated Chemical Industries, Rohm & Haas, Shell Chemical and U. S. Industrial Chemicals.

At Houston, the plant of Shell Chemical has attracted wide attention, because here synthetic glycerine is being produced commercially for the first time, along with other products made from hydrocarbons.

These new and old chemical companies are currently operating at full blast, aided in part by the high level of industrial activity throughout the country. In part, the high rate of their operations results from the exhaustion of inventories of coal tar chemicals as a result of the steel strike of last October and November. Disappearance for the present, at least, of the fear of lower prices is also causing industries to build up more liberal inventories of chemicals and other raw materials.

Plastics—It is expected that the Gulf Coast will become the center of a large plastics manufacturing industry. This availability of large quantities of necessary raw materials recently influenced Union Carbide & Carbon to build a plant for making copolymer resins at Texas City. These are made from vinyl chloride

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and vinyl acetate. The vinyl resin plastics field is an integral part of the petroleum chemicals industry.

Value of the Industry to the Area— The Gulf Coast chemical empire is already contributing importantly to purchasing power in the Southwest. Its 22,000 employees have an annual income of \$80,000,000 from wages and salaries. Per capita investment in plants and equipment reaches the unusually high total of \$31,000 per employee, while annual sales per employee are even higher at \$35,000.

The growth of the petro-chemical industry is partly responsible for the current expansion of the steel industry in the Southwest. Alloy steels, sheets, plates, and tubing will be needed in increasing quantities in the Gulf Coast area.

Also in the Southwest, great synthetic rubber plants have increased their output in the last three months owing to

increasing tension in Communist-threatened areas of Southeast Asia, where the world gets most of its crude natural rubber.

Future Demands Will Be Met— To facilitate industrial expansion of the Southwest, the Houston Ship Canal is being deepened from 34 feet to 40 feet to accommodate new large tankers. An \$80,000,000 expansion program has been launched by the Houston Light & Power Company. Cost of electrical power in Houston is one-half cent lower per kilowatt hour than the national average. The city government is planning a bond issue vote this Spring to obtain additional funds to build the proposed San Jacinto Dam and reservoir, to guarantee adequate water supply, which is vital to the chemical industry.

Continued substantial growth in chemicals lies ahead for the area.

\$3,500,000 Plant for Wilmington, N. C.

Plans were announced early in May for the construction of a new \$3,500,000 textile plant at Wilmington, North Carolina. Plans for the new industry were made public when the Woonsocket Falls Mills of Rhode Island purchased 96 acres of land. The factory, which will manufacture pile fabrics, including the weaving, dyeing and finishing processes, is expected to be one of the largest industries in Southeastern North Carolina. In making the announcement, the purchaser emphasized that the selection of Wilmington was made after "most careful consideration of many sites," and pointed out the excellent assistance and cooperation that had been received, during the period of negotiation, from the teams of public and private interests in the area. Specific recognition was given to Paul Kelly of the North Carolina Department of Conservation and Development; Roland Jobb and Julian Lines of the Atlantic Coast Line Railroad Co.; George Gonant of Tide Water Power and Light Co.; as well as the entire Board of County Commissioners; the Mayor and City Council of Wilmington; the city manager and the Wilmington Chamber of Commerce.

The plant, which will employ about 700

persons, will be a one-story building made of brick, steel and concrete, measuring about 500 by 600 feet, and containing approximately 300,000 square feet. The McPherson Co., of Greenville, South Carolina, is serving as architects and engineers on the project.

The engineering firm hopes to let contracts by June 1 with the expectation of getting work under way by June 15.

The new plant is to be operated by a company to be organized and known as the Timme Corporation. The output of the plant—pile fabrics—was defined as material used extensively for automobile and furniture upholstery, similar to mo-

hair fabrics.

With respect to the acquiring of this new industry, Mr. Conant, of Tide Water Power, remarked on "the fine example of cooperation between the county and the city, the Atlantic Coast Line" and his own firm. "It's a fine example for the future."

Mr. Jobb, speaking for the ACL, said that the railroad appreciated the cooperation, adding "without it (this cooperation) this could not have been accomplished." Similar sentiments were expressed by John H. Farrell, Secretary of the Wilmington Chamber of Commerce.

around 90 million cups of tea—a lot of tea in anybody's language."

The tea, according to Sanders, is part of the year's finest Ceylon crop. The product of around 350 different tea gardens in Ceylon, the leaves were grown at the high altitudes essential for quality tea.

Tetley officials figure this is the largest shipment of tea for an individual firm ever to move through Savannah. Previous tea shipments through the port by the Commodity Credit Corporation have been redistributed throughout the country for processing.

Meanwhile the installation of blending and packaging machinery at the company's plant at the old Quartermaster Depot property continues, and expectations are that the operation will be in full swing by late summer. Once in operation, the plant is expected to handle between two and three million pounds of tea annually.

A significant forward step for Savannah industrially, the Tetley plant was brought to Savannah through the efforts of the Industrial Committee of Savannah, the community organization maintained to promote the city's sound industrial growth.

The local plant, scheduled to increase Tetley's production by fifty per cent, is expected to raise payrolls in the Savannah area by around \$100,000 annually, and Port Authority officials feel that frequent tea shipments will increase the harbor's traffic materially.

Ships of the Blue Funnel Line, which operates the "Eurybates," are no strangers to Savannah, having used the harbor many times before in the trade between the United States and the Far East. The line has been engaged in the tea trade since 1869.

All buying of tea by the Tetley company is handled through the London offices. Mr. Sanders explains. A far-flung network of company agents throughout the East, acting on orders from the home offices, purchases the raw tea at public auction and ships it to the processing plants in this country and England.

In addition to its fledgling establishment at Savannah, Tetley operates an office and plant in New York. The local building, consisting of 43,000 square ft. of floor space on a ten year lease from the Georgia Ports Authority, is being turned into one of the most modern plants of its kind in the country. It has been set up to handle the company's entire Southern business.

F. O. Wahstrom, president of both the Industrial Committee and the Savannah Port Authority, expressed gratification at the way Tetley Tea is progressing in setting up its new plant here, and said he expected this initial importation of tea to mark the beginning of a steadily increasing traffic with Eastern ports, and the accelerated growth of Savannah's industrial and ocean-going shipping potential.

Mr. Sanders states that his company will do all hiring of personnel through the Georgia State Employment Service, and that all applications should be made to that office.

Tea Plant Opens at Savannah

The first large shipment of tea for the city's new Tetley Tea plant was unloaded in Savannah on Friday, May 19, and officials of the company are busy laying plans for its storage, processing, and packaging at their State Ports Authority factory.

The 360,000 pound shipment of tea, reminiscent of the days when speedy American clipper ships raced from the Orient with first crops of the season for this country's tea-thirsty markets, ar-

rived from Columbo, Ceylon, aboard the Blue Funnel Line's "Eurybates." It was handled through the Central of Georgia Railway's local terminal facilities.

The shipment marks the first major step in Tetley's Savannah operations since the procurement of the plant site here.

A. L. Sanders, recently appointed general manager of Tetley's new \$750,000 installation, estimates that "this 360,000 pound shipment is enough to make

Beef Cattle—Big Business in Florida

The growth of Florida's beef cattle industry in the past twenty years has bordered on the phenomenal. Not only has it doubled its numbers, having grown from 600,000 in 1929 to 1,665,000 in 1949, during that period; it has also accomplished an increase in quality that has been greater than the increase in numbers. Twenty years ago Florida's beef cattle, while hardy and well adapted to Florida conditions, were mostly hair, hide, hoof and horns. More than half of the area of the state was infested with Texas tick fever ticks. There was an absolute minimum of marketing facilities and no packing plants or abattoirs to speak of.

The great improvement in numbers and quality of beef cattle, as well as in marketing and accompanying facilities that has been made in Florida in two decades is impressive. It is a result of hard work and changed attitudes. It has been brought about by many combinations of interest, and a lot of it has been due to the ideals of the producer.

Factors of a more tangible nature behind this growth have to do with: tick eradication, the formation of a cattlemen's association, formation of a purebred breeders' association, the fencing of livestock, the work of the agricultural experiment stations, the establishment of livestock shows, the building of livestock markets, and the dissemination of livestock market news so important to producers.

Tick eradication played a most important part in this improvement, for the reason that no appreciable improvement could be made until this barrier was largely removed. The Bureau of Animal Husbandry, U.S.D.A., and the Florida Livestock Sanitary Board signed an agreement on Feb. 7, 1924, whereby their efforts were combined with those of the cattlemen to eliminate Texas tick fever ticks from Florida. Through this combination of forces ticks were largely eliminated during the period from 1923 to 1935. Their great problem in the future is to eliminate or control disease and parasites, and to keep out hazardous diseases of other states.

The organization of the Florida State Cattlemen's Association was, still is, and will continue to be one of the great factors which has pointed and led the way in helping to solve many problems of cattlemen. At present, the State Association has 37 affiliated district, county, and local cattlemen association memberships. The cattlemen themselves have recognized that they have problems, and they, themselves, have done much to solve them.

The Purebred Beef Cattle Breeders have organized themselves into their respective breeders' associations for the purpose of promoting and extending the different beef cattle breeds. This group has been of tremendous service to the industry in too many ways to mention here.

Fencing has been voluntary. The cattlemen have seen the value of fencing as a part of their herd management practices

as it has made it possible to get the service of good bulls, to control the breeding season, to segregate the different classes, to put out good pastures and to make the best possible use of same, and to help get an increase in calf crop.

The Florida Agricultural Experiment Stations and the U. S. Department of Agriculture have helped solve many problems as to breed, feed, nutrition and management. The location and finding of adaptable, growthy, palatable and nutritious grazing crops for summer and winter grazing, helping to get some of the answers to "salt-sick" condition which existed in many areas, and numerous other findings have been worth untold value to producers.

Livestock shows—both breeder and fat—have played an important role in building up good blood as to quality and quantity, not only in purebred but in commercial herds also. Any time groups of individuals—cattlemen or others—get together for the purpose of observing and to discuss cattle problems, new ideas will develop. One learns faster by seeing and doing than by hearing. Good shows have done much to encourage better production of pasture, feed, and cattle, the breeding and feeding of better cattle, good herd management and marketing practices, and to advertise to the world that good cattle are being and will continue to be produced in Florida.

Marketing facilities are essential to the success of any livestock operation. There was a time in Florida when most of the slaughtering was done either by the producer himself or a local butcher instead of in a meat packing plant and/or abattoirs. During the time when the producer did his own slaughtering, he did not have the time to devote to many improved practices in production or management. As late as 1929 to 1934 there were only 4 meat packing plants and 4 abattoirs in the state, there were no livestock auction markets, very few cooperatives, not over 10 registered herds of beef cattle (all small herds), and most cattle were out on the open range. Under such conditions little improvement could take place. At the present time (1949), there are about 549 purebred registered herds of beef cattle furnishing many of the bulls and other improved breeding stock for farms and ranches. Good marketing facilities, such as good packers, abattoirs, cash daily, livestock auctions, cooperatives, good dealers, etc., have had a tremendous influence upon the rapid development in quality and quantity of beef cattle in Florida.

Livestock market news is just as essential to livestock producers as market news is essential to the vegetable producer. On July 1, 1947, Federal State Market News Service on Florida livestock markets was made available to livestock producers. The State Department of Agriculture set aside some monies for this purpose. Florida markets are quoted by class, grade and price. This service is free to all persons interested.

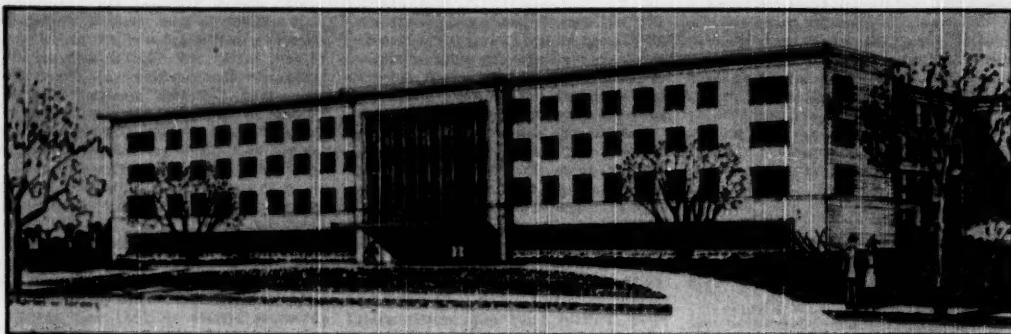
In addition to these factors, Florida is naturally well adapted to the production of beef cattle. She has the soil, the climate and the markets. (a) There are more than 35,000,000 acres of land in Florida, of which 8,000,000 are adapted to the production of crops suitable for feeding livestock. There are another 17,000,000 acres adapted to improved pastures, or about 25,000,000 acres could be given to livestock production and still have around 12,000,000 acres in timber, or the state might devote 17,000,000 acres to livestock, 12,000,000 acres to timber and 6,000,000 to tourists. (b) Florida has ample rainfall and mild climate to generally produce an abundant growth of feed and pasture crops very nearly the year round.

Augmenting and supplementing the work of these many associations, etc., is the Florida State Marketing Bureau. It has been instrumental in establishing livestock auction markets and cooperative sales. It has also induced many meat packers and abattoirs to establish business in Florida, and toward this end has prepared much statistical information and answered hundreds of questions concerning Florida's cattle industry. It helped to secure equalization of livestock rates for the South, including Florida (additional work needed on this subject).

The Bureau helped organize the different purebred breeders' associations as well as many locals of the Florida State Cattlemen's Association, and played an integral part in the establishment of livestock shows in Florida and work closely with others in this respect. It encouraged frozen food lockers, helped build five livestock and crop educational facilities to be used for fairs and shows, and worked closely with the Agricultural Experiment Stations, Agricultural Extension Service, Vocational Agricultural Teachers, Livestock Sanitary Board, and all together has been instrumental in helping and/or watching a most rapid cattle development in Florida.

The impact of this vital industry upon the economy of the state can be easily calculated in general terms, and stands as an example of the type of development that is becoming more and more apparent throughout Southern industry—the setting up of more finished product industries. As cattle production increases, so, proportionately do the processing and finishing aspects of the industry increase. The South is making great strides in the development of more finished product industries. As cattle production increases, so, proportionately do the processing and finishing aspects of the industry increase. The South is making great strides in the development of more finished product industries, and much more must and will be done along these lines. It is especially pleasing to note such progress being made by the beef cattle industry in Florida, at the same time that we are able to present a report on the organization and work of Florida's State Industrial Development Council. (Page 50.)

CONSTRUCTION



ADDITION to be built across the front of St. Luke's Hospital in St. Louis, Mo. Cost is \$1,000,000.

May Awards Total \$336,637,000

By S. A. Lauver
News Editor

HHIGHEST May figure since 1942, the \$336,637,000 value placed on southern construction last month showed an increase of ten per cent when compared with April and of twenty-one per cent when compared with the fifth month of last year.

Value of construction in the area from the Mason and Dixon line south through Texas and including Oklahoma, Arkansas and Missouri, stood at \$1,360,543,000 for the first five months of 1950. This is approximately eighteen per cent above the valuation for the similar period of last year.

The \$336,637,000 May total embraces \$135,391,000 for private building; \$80,781,000 for public building; \$33,170,000 for roads, streets and bridges; \$37,467,000 for engineering construction and \$29,828,000 for industrial construction.

Private building, when compared with the preceding month, is up seventy-two

per cent; public building shows a rise of forty-one per cent; highways and bridges, an increase of twenty-five per cent. Heavy engineering construction and industrial building were down, the one thirty-four per cent and the other, fifty-nine per cent.

Private building, in May as in the past, is substantially residential work, which amounted to \$101,247,000, or seventy-five per cent of the entire figure. Assembly building, including churches, theatres and auditoriums was valued at \$18,367,000; commercial buildings—stores, restaurants and filling stations—totaled \$10,147,000 and office type buildings, \$5,630,000.

The \$80,781,000 for public building was divided fifty-one per cent for government buildings and hospitals and forty-eight per cent for school buildings. The latter with its \$38,923,000 total for May was up about eight per cent. Government building total \$41,858,000, more than doubled.

Highway and bridge construction in May rose substantially. The \$53,170,000 for projects reaching the contract stage was more than twenty-five per cent ahead of the figure for April, when the value of such projects amounted to \$42,425,000.

All of the southern states are active in the highway construction field and some, especially so. Eight of them showed totals above three million dollars. These were: Texas, \$7,623,000; Kentucky, \$6,560,000; Maryland, \$5,641,000; North Carolina, \$4,370,000; Oklahoma, \$4,084,000; Louisiana \$3,978,000; Missouri, \$3,466,000; and Tennessee, \$3,236,000.

Engineering construction, with its \$37,467,000 total, dropped thirty-four per cent as the result of lessened activity in the government electric field and the lower value of sewer and water work. Dams, drainage, earth and airport projects were valued at \$21,009,000; government electric projects, at \$7,724,000; sewer and water work, at \$8,734,000.

Industrial construction moved to the lower levels, after the upward surge in the preceding month. The \$29,828,000 total was the fourth lowest of the five months. The ebb was in March with its \$14,613,000 figure. Peak month of the year so far is the \$69,996,000 for April.

The accumulation of southern construction for the first five months is \$1,360,543,000, or a rise of eighteen per cent. Included in the total is the \$475,135,000 for private building; \$262,058,000 for public building; \$240,358,000 for highways and bridges; \$197,509,000 for heavy engineering construction and \$185,483,000 for industrial projects.

Three of the five divisions showed increases. These were private building, sixty-three per cent; highways and bridges, thirty-nine per cent; heavy engineering projects, twenty-seven per cent. Industrial projects show a twenty-four per cent decrease. The decline in public

SOUTH'S CONSTRUCTION BY STATES

| | May, 1950 | | Contracts Awarded First Five Months | | Contracts Awarded First Five Months | |
|----------------------|----------------------|-------------------------|-------------------------------------|------------------------|-------------------------------------|------|
| | Contracts Awarded | Contracts to be Awarded | 1950 | 1949 | 1950 | 1949 |
| Alabama | \$4,223,000 | \$3,113,000 | \$34,341,000 | \$28,451,000 | | |
| Arkansas | 4,910,000 | 4,780,000 | 23,449,000 | 19,334,000 | | |
| District of Columbia | 3,732,000 | 17,576,000 | 15,960,000 | 41,027,000 | | |
| Florida | 28,454,000 | 43,738,000 | 140,604,000 | 117,249,000 | | |
| Georgia | 9,369,000 | 9,000,000 | 54,968,000 | 31,249,000 | | |
| Kentucky | 4,367,000 | 1,779,000 | 21,000,000 | 18,750,000 | | |
| Louisiana | 31,363,000 | 51,152,000 | 121,794,000 | 72,836,000 | | |
| Maryland | 23,863,000 | 33,358,000 | 132,121,000 | 77,762,000 | | |
| Mississippi | 5,735,000 | 7,814,000 | 41,367,000 | 19,548,000 | | |
| Missouri | 15,917,000 | 29,668,000 | 68,505,000 | 57,533,000 | | |
| North Carolina | 34,230,000 | 28,783,000 | 130,765,000 | 70,382,000 | | |
| Oklahoma | 16,231,000 | 14,947,000 | 44,772,000 | 44,163,000 | | |
| South Carolina | 17,618,000 | 9,774,000 | 49,970,000 | 47,736,000 | | |
| Tennessee | 18,311,000 | 21,950,000 | 68,872,000 | 142,096,000 | | |
| Texas | 79,000,000 | 100,116,000 | 292,468,000 | 306,319,000 | | |
| Virginia | 19,221,000 | 17,174,000 | 105,505,000 | 45,707,000 | | |
| West Virginia | 1,851,000 | 2,124,000 | 8,371,000 | 3,007,000 | | |
| TOTAL | \$336,637,000 | \$471,388,000 | \$1,360,543,000 | \$1,148,827,000 | | |

building, as compared with the first five months of last year, is seven per cent.

Most substantial element in the private building total for the five months is the \$358,491,000 for residential construction, including apartments, hotels and dwellings, this representing about seventy-five per cent of the value of private building for the year so far. Other values in the private building field were \$49,788,000 for assembly buildings; \$44,000,000 for commercial buildings and \$22,856,000 for office buildings.

Public building ranked second from the viewpoint of value during the five-month period. Fifty-eight per cent of the figure, or \$151,580,000 is for school building. The remainder of \$110,478,000 is the value of government buildings, other than schools, and hospitals. While school work has increased twenty per cent, when compared with such work in the first five months of 1949, government buildings have declined twenty-nine per cent.

Engineering construction in the elapsed months is predominantly dams, drainage, earthwork and airports, the total for which is \$109,107,000, or fifty-five per cent of the entirety. Sewer and water projects in the same period amounted to \$45,450,000; government electric contracts, \$42,952,000.

Highway construction, with its \$240,358,000 figure for the January-May period includes such state totals as \$52,078,000 for Virginia, \$30,787,000 for Texas, \$22,462,000 for North Carolina, \$21,754,000 for Maryland, \$15,406,000 for Kentucky and \$15,149,000 for Florida. Maryland is now engaged on the \$41,000,000 Chesapeake Bay Bridge, the largest single project of its kind in the South, for which awards were made last year.

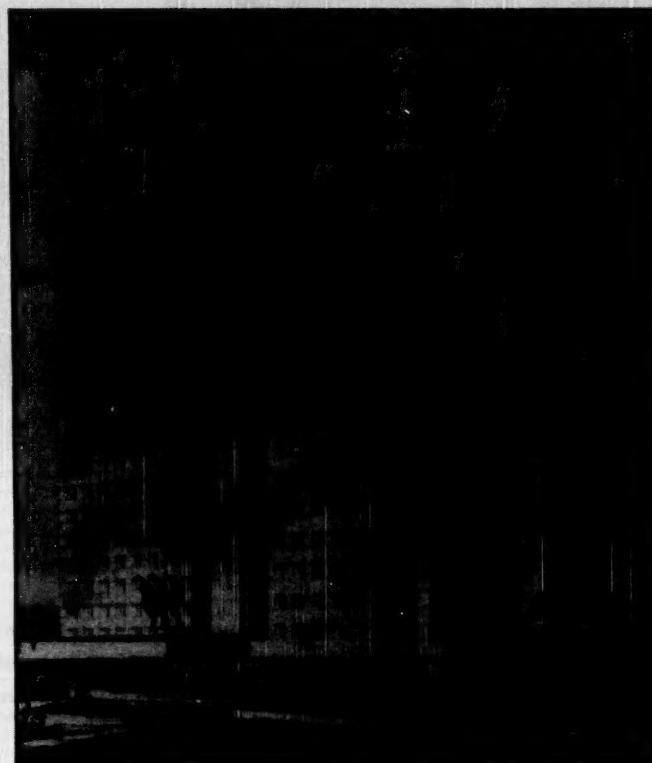
The sixteen states of the South and the District of Columbia this year will spend \$563,000,000, or about thirty-nine per cent of an estimated \$1,446,732,000 for highway and bridge construction throughout the country, according to a survey made by the American Road Builders' Association. Despite the general upward trend in highway expenditures, that organization sees the country still far short of a pace required to overcome present deficiencies.

Estimated programs for the various southern states, it was announced, are: Alabama, \$25,689,000; Arkansas, \$11,000,000; Florida, \$50,000,000; Georgia, \$31,800,000; Kentucky, \$38,000,000; Louisiana, \$30,296,000; Maryland, \$40,000,000; Mississippi, \$11,526,000; Missouri, \$28,000,000; North Carolina, \$75,000,000; Oklahoma, \$15,749,000; South Carolina, \$20,000,000; Tennessee, \$47,000,000; Texas, \$70,000,000; Virginia, \$34,000,000; West Virginia, \$27,000,000.

Construction in the country for April, the latest month for which overall figures are available, amounted to \$1,700,000,000, or a seasonal increase of ten per cent over the preceding month, according to the construction division of the Department of Commerce. The value of new construction during the first four months of the year was estimated at \$6,100,000,000, an increase of twenty per cent when compared with the similar period of 1949.

Total outlays for all types of new pri-

CONSTRUCTION



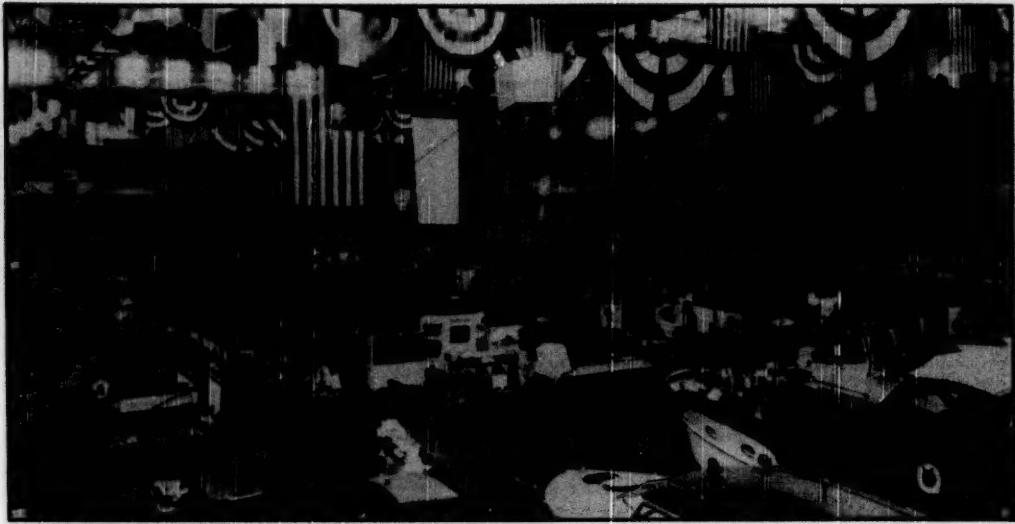
Prudential Insurance Co. of America to build in Houston, Tex.

vate construction in April were placed at \$1,254,000,000, an advance of nine per cent over the preceding month and of twenty-seven per cent above April of last

year. Public expenditures in the current April amounted to \$443,000,000, or fifteen per cent above March and sixteen per cent above its 1949 counterpart.

SOUTH'S CONSTRUCTION BY TYPES

| | May, 1950 | | Contracts Awarded First Five Months 1950 | | Contracts Awarded First Five Months 1949 | |
|---|-------------------|-------------------------|--|-----------------|--|--|
| | Contracts Awarded | Contracts to be Awarded | | | | |
| PRIVATE BUILDING | | | | | | |
| Assembly (Churches, Theatres, Auditoriums, Fraternal) | \$18,367,000 | \$17,510,000 | \$49,788,000 | \$41,542,000 | | |
| Commercial (Stores, Restaurants, Filling Stations, Garages) | 10,147,000 | 8,306,000 | 44,000,000 | 31,580,000 | | |
| Residential (Apartments, Hotels, Dwellings) | 101,247,000 | 48,209,000 | 355,591,000 | 191,228,000 | | |
| Office | 5,636,000 | 5,770,000 | 22,856,000 | 21,245,000 | | |
| | \$135,391,000 | \$79,795,000 | \$475,135,000 | \$293,380,000 | | |
| | 829,878,000 | 666,750,000 | \$185,483,000 | \$141,778,000 | | |
| INDUSTRIAL PUBLIC BUILDING | | | | | | |
| City, County, State, Federal and Hospitals | \$71,454,000 | \$72,007,000 | \$110,178,000 | \$157,245,000 | | |
| Schools | 38,975,000 | 72,057,000 | 151,040,000 | 134,258,000 | | |
| | \$60,731,000 | \$144,109,000 | \$267,058,000 | \$281,503,000 | | |
| ENGINEERING | | | | | | |
| Dams, Drainage, Earthwork, Airports | \$21,000,000 | \$165,737,000 | \$109,107,000 | \$61,069,000 | | |
| Federal, County, Municipal Electric | 7,725,000 | 14,185,000 | 47,051,000 | 37,421,000 | | |
| Sewers and Waterworks | 6,734,000 | 20,887,000 | 43,450,000 | 37,421,000 | | |
| | \$37,467,000 | \$145,186,000 | \$197,500,000 | \$152,142,000 | | |
| | 833,170,000 | 833,546,000 | \$240,358,000 | \$177,000,000 | | |
| ROADS, STREETS AND BRIDGES | | | | | | |
| TOTAL | \$236,637,000 | \$871,308,000 | \$1,360,543,000 | \$1,148,827,000 | | |



PANORAMA of the display floor at Sam Houston Coliseum where the Industrial Exposition was held.

Houston Industrial Exposition

The success of the first annual Houston Industrial Exposition, held from May 10 to 14, at which 400 firms—local, national and international—exhibited their products, has prompted the managers to plan an International Industrial Exposition for next year.

The vast postwar industrial development of America, from atomic energy to airconditioning, was laid out practically end to end in the first annual Houston Industrial Exposition, held at the Sam Houston Coliseum May 10-14.

So gigantic was the exhibit—some 400 concerns from 24 states were represented—that General Manager Ed Lenzner has decided to call the exposition as the International Industrial Exposition.

More than 100,000 Houstonians and many out-of-town visitors trooped through Houston's huge Coliseum to marvel at the great industries that make America today the envy of the world.

Every medium of industry was represented in some manner or another at the exposition. The George Failing Oil Drilling Company of Enid, Oklahoma, drilled for oil on the Coliseum grounds; the United States Bureau of Mines unleashed roaring explosives inside the building; the Harris County Emergency Corps set a frame building on fire and then extinguished same with newly devised chemicals and the Portable Bridge Company of Houston demonstrated how American soldiers crossed the Rhine with portable bridges.

Whether it was the latest electrical equipment, welding equipment, diesel

engines, plastics, refinery equipment, photographic equipment or what have you, the Industrial Exposition had it.

One of the highlights of the entire exposition was the exhibit by Tracerlab, Inc., of Boston, Massachusetts business firm which was the first industrial company in America to be granted atomic energy equipment for industrial use.

Engines, pumps, compressors and turbines constituted part of the exposition. Among those items shown were products of the Murray Iron Works of Burlington, Iowa, the Briggs-Weaver Machinery Co. of Houston and the Stewart & Stevenson Services, also of Houston. Many of these products were from well-known manufacturers as General Motors, Worthington, etc.

Specialized equipment for particular industries was also emphasized. The Jeffrey Manufacturing Company of Columbus, Ohio, for example, showed sewage treating equipment, vibrating feeders, pulverizers and other similar products.

Serving as a backdrop to the huge exhibit and occupying a great portion of the Coliseum were mammoth cabin cruisers, representing the great boat and marine industry of the Southwest.

Also given special emphasis were new steam generators that ranged in size from

15 horse power to 300 horse power for drilling rig boilers.

"We feel we had one of the most comprehensive industrial expositions in the entire country," General Manager Lenzner said. "I feel sure that we will have an even greater exposition next year with several foreign exhibits due to come in."

General manager Ed Lenzner's experience in staging expositions includes those famed oil shows staged in Houston and so widely publicized in the late 30's.

Every type of industrial concern, including electrical, welding, Diesel engine, oil, plastic, pipeline, refinery and truck companies was included in the mammoth array at Sam Houston Coliseum.

To fan the interest in the exposition in Houston and the Southwest region, Mr. Lenzner appointed twelve of Houston's standout industrial leaders on the executive committee of the Exposition. Among those named were such leaders in their fields as Jack Porter, independent oilman and president of Canada Dry; Harry K. Smith, general manager, Big Three Welding Company; H. J. Yoakum, president Gulf Tractor Company; John Sheesley, president Bettis Corporation; Don Collins, vice-president Republic Supply; M. N. Dannebaum, president M. N. Dannebaum Company; George O'Leary, president Houston Oil Field Material Company; Lloyd Gregory, vice-president and general manager Houston Post; M. E. Walter, editor, Houston Chronicle; C. B. Delhomme, president C. B. Delhomme Company; Allen Russell, president Houston Buff baseball club and Charles F. Reed, sales manager Dow Chemical.

The dates for the 1951 Exposition have been announced for March 11 through 17, 1951. A large number of exhibitors have already renewed their exhibit space contracts for next year.

"Plastic Coatings"—Boon To Industry

An embryo industry which started in a backyard laboratory less than a decade ago now promises to become one of the greatest boons to modern industry, with a saving of more than five billion dollars annually in the preservation of steel and other construction materials.

The infant industry is the manufacture of "plastic coatings." As an industry it is about five years old and even its experimental beginnings go back less than twenty years. Originally designed as a protective film for metals to prevent corrosion of Army vehicles during the war, the liquid plastic has extended its usefulness to almost every kind of job for which paint normally is used, with several new uses thrown in.

After several years of research, the new type of coating is proving its ability to preserve thousands of tons of steel and other metals, such as aluminum, iron zinc, copper and tin—thus adding a new asset of tremendous industrial value to the decorative properties of ordinary paint. One of the leaders in the field is Corrosite.

The basic quality of Corrosite is its ability to combine chemically with the surface upon which it was painted or sprayed. Originally a styrene plastic base was used, but this failed to live up to expectations. Later experiments showed that a vinyl base was superior, since it "bonded" with metal surfaces. The application of the plastic film to wood, concrete and other porous or semi-porous surfaces does not require a primer, but in the case of certain metals a primer and "tie-coat" are used.

The result is an anti-corrosive, acid-resistant surface which becomes actually part of the metal. It does not crack nor peel, becomes harder with age.

The new product was tested by the railroads, in Baltimore, and was tested for the equivalent of 1500 days exposure in rain and sun heat up to 150 degrees F. This was twice the period normally required to break down the best enamels, and yet the plastic film showed no sign of failure.

Additional tests were made in other industries. Barge operators in Baltimore had a peculiar problem. The harbor waters had such a high chemical content that paint on barges would break down and scale off in three to four months. The problem had been solved by frequent painting of the barges.

The biggest barge operator in Baltimore was persuaded to test the plastic film by immersing a piece of metal coated with Corrosite in the harbor for six months. Before dropping it in the water, a scratch was made on one side. After six months, the plate was pulled up and along the scratch it had corroded to a depth of nearly an eighth of an inch. The rest of the plate was smooth and unmarred.

A sanitary disposal plant was the next testing ground. Catwalks, above the tanks, had been corroding and practically disintegrating due to the fumes from

the tanks. The catwalks and rails were painted with plastic film, and after nine months the coating was smooth and intact.

Again in Baltimore a large oil company, forced to use harbor water to cool "worm tube" where gas was piped through coils, found the tanks were eaten away by the chemicals in the harbor water. One tank was coated with Corrosite and after four months remained unmarred by the corrosion that was destroying the other tanks.

At this point, samples of Corrosite were sent down to the Oak Ridge, Tennessee laboratories at the Atomic Energy Commission to see if this plastic film was resistant to radioactivity. The result showed that the plastic film permitted less contamination from radioactive materials than polished stainless steel, lead and other materials which are used to resist radioactive effects.

A dairy farmer in Maryland, who was also an engineer, experimented with Corrosite on feed troughs, where acid from bran and alkalies from other food, combined with mouth acids, corroded cement surfaces, leaving tiny points which hurt the tongues of cows and affected their milk production. The plastic coating, apparently lick-resistant, left no after-effects and milk production immediately increased.

While these results have been coming in, the Corrosite company has been making controlled tests in new fields. This plastic film, which is non-inflammable, may prove the answer to fire hazards aboard ship, where heavily painted walls create potential fuel for flash-fires which can race through the corridors of ships faster than fire-fighting apparatus can overtake them.

New processes are also being developed by which the plastic film can be used to sheath packages, forming a water-proof covering which can be peeled off after it has served its purpose.

Plastic films have several advantages over paint, the most important of which is a non-porous surface which does not "destroy itself" through "breathing" of corrosive elements from the atmosphere. It thus resists penetration of moisture or fumes, and its surface hardens rather than deteriorates. Cost of manufacture is comparable to most good paints, and it can be produced in any standard color.

Southern's 1949 Income Below Previous Year's Figure

The revenue from operation of the Southern Railway Company, Richmond, Va., in 1949 amounted to \$212,771,708, a decrease of \$32,241,705, or 13.16%, under the operating revenues in 1948 of \$245,013,413 (which latter were the largest peacetime gross revenues in the company's experience).

The total operating expenses for the year amounted to \$166,438,603, as com-

pared with \$184,606,916 for 1948, a decrease of 9.84%, despite severe increases in certain categories of the cost of labor and material.

Net railway operating income, what is left out of the company's gross revenue after deducting operating expenses, taxes, and equipment and joint facility rents, amounted for the year 1949 to \$21,961,820, as compared with the similar figure for 1948 of \$29,148,740, a decrease of \$7,284,920.

Mathieson Producing Hydrazine In Semi-Commercial Quantity

A chemical, hydrazine, or its derivatives, can be used as a substitute for gasoline, will regulate the growth of lawn grass, can be used in medicine to fight tuberculosis, and has innumerable other uses, the Mathieson Chemical Corporation of Baltimore, Maryland, recently announced.

Hydrazine, N₂H₄, a clear liquid composed of nitrogen and hydrogen, and having approximately the same specific gravity as water, is manufactured in semi-commercial quantity by Mathieson for the armed forces and the chemical industry. It is produced from Mathieson's basic chemicals, ammonia, chlorine and caustic soda.

Hydrazine is not a new discovery. It was isolated over sixty years ago by a German chemist, Curtius, but was not developed on a large scale until World War II when the Nazis used hydrazine hydrate as a rocket fuel in their fastest aircraft interceptors. Although hydrazine may never be used to power the family automobile, in addition to its military possibilities as a high performance fuel, many other useful applications have already been developed and many more are in the laboratory stage.

According to the Naugatuck Chemical Division of the U. S. Rubber Co., a compound produced from hydrazine if sprayed on grasses and some plants will inhibit their growth. It will not affect their subsequent growth after this retardation. The Naugatuck Division also states that initial tests show that it may be possible to retard the growth of certain corn seedlings allowing the various varieties used in developing hybrids to pollinate at the same time. Normally there may be several weeks' variance in pollination.

Another field for hydrazine is in processing silver salts for spraying silver coatings on glass and plastics, such as silver backing on glass to produce mirrors. Plastic buttons, toys and radiator grill facings can also be coated by spraying. Even dyes can be applied to produce coatings which give the plastic articles the appearance of being coated with bronze or gold.

Mathieson is continually working on process improvements to lower the present cost of hydrazine and increase its production. A company spokesman holds out considerable hope for large scale production in the not too distant future.

SOUTHERNERS AT WORK

Seaboard Names W. T. White Assistant Vice President

Seaboard Air Line Railroad Company, Norfolk, Virginia, announced on May 15 the promotion of Warren T. White to the position of Assistant Vice President, at Norfolk, in charge of Industrial Development.

Mr. White's service with Seaboard has been long and distinguished. He has been especially effective in industrial development work for the railroad. He is widely known as one of the outstanding men in this type of work in the South, and it was through his efforts, along with others,

Committee. Business sessions were devoted to legislative problems, trade promotion, marketing, transportation and forestry.

Q. T. Hardtner, chairman of the SPA conservation committee, presided during the forestry and conservation sessions. A forum on the program of the American Forest Products Industries was featured at the conservation meeting. A demonstration of mechanical tree planters concluded the forestry phase of the SPA Convention.

Frisco Re-elects Seventeen To Board

The 17 members of the Board of Directors of the St. Louis-San Francisco Railway Company were re-elected at the Annual Meeting of Stockholders held in the company's offices in St. Louis recently.

Those elected are: F. L. Bruce, Jr., Memphis, Tenn.; Daniel K. Catlin, St. Louis; E. M. Dodds, Kansas City, Mo.; F. W. Ecker, New York, N. Y.; Samuel S. Hall, Jr., Boston, Mass.; Hugh L. Harrell, Oklahoma City, Okla.; Barret S. Heddens, Kansas City, Mo.; Clark Hungerford, St. Louis; Gale F. Johnston, St. Louis; Hugh McKittrick Jones, St. Louis; Richard J. Lockwood, St. Louis; R. Otis McClintock, Tulsa, Okla.; Joseph R. Matthews, St. Louis; Isaac H. Orr, St. Louis; David Roberts, Jr., Birmingham, Ala.; John W. Stedman, New York, N. Y. and Frank A. Thompson, St. Louis.



Warren T. White

that the pulp and paper industry was developed along the east coast in the thirties.

Until his recent promotion, Mr. White held the position of Director of Public Relations for Seaboard.

Southern Pine Association Meets In New Orleans

E. Oswald Lightsey, Lightsey Brothers, Miley, South Carolina, was recently elected president of the Southern Pine Assn. at the organization's 35th annual meeting at New Orleans. He succeeds H. M. Seaman, Houston, Tex.

H. C. Berkes was re-elected secretary-manager. Other officers chosen are: J. R. Bemis, Ozan Lumber Co., first vice president; Tom DeWeese, A. DeWeese Lumber Co., Inc., second vice president; W. T. Neal, T. R. Miller Mill Co., treasurer. An industry wide meeting, to which all manufacturers were invited, was held in connection with the SPA convention. During the session, R. M. Eagle, Saner-Ragley Lumber Co., was appointed permanent chairman of the Southern Pine Industry

Central of Georgia Railway Elects Callaway President

Merrel P. Callaway was elected president of the Central of Georgia Railway, succeeding the late Marion J. Wise, at a meeting of the Executive Committee of the company's Board of Directors, in Savannah, Ga. Mr. Wise was stricken and died, April 26, in Mobile, Alabama. He was 66 years of age. He had served as president of the Central since June 28, 1948, and had been with the company since October 1, 1943. Born in St. Louis County, Missouri, Mr. Wise began his railroad career as clerk, Mobile & Ohio Railroad, at St. Louis, in 1901.

On October 1, 1943, Mr. Wise became vice president of Central of Georgia Railway, in charge of its Industrial and Agricultural Development Departments. At the same time he was named president of the Ocean Steamship Company of Savannah, a post he held until his death. He was made executive vice president of the Central on October 21, 1947, and became president on the date of the reorganization of the Railway in the middle of 1948.

As Mr. Wise's successor, Mr. Callaway will fill the positions of Chairman of the Board and President.

A native Georgian, Mr. Callaway has

been chairman of the Board for the Central of Georgia since July 1, 1948, and prior to that time had served as Trustee since 1941. As sole Trustee of the Central of Georgia, he directed the intricate proceedings in connection with the rehabilitation of the property and strengthening the railroad in all the essentials of service. Notable examples are the inauguration of the streamliners Man o' War and Nancy Hanks, II; purchase of new locomotives, many of which are diesels; installation of centralized traffic control for better train operation; addition of new freight cars, and laying of heavier rail.

Mr. Callaway was an organizer of, and served as president, Corporate Fiduciaries Association of New York, and president of the Trust Division of the American Bankers Association. He is a Director of the American Smelting & Refining Company, and Citizens & Southern National Bank, Savannah, Ga.

Florida State Chamber Names Division Chairman

Frank Winchell of Jacksonville, Florida, and Pete Norton of Tampa, Florida, have been re-appointed chairman and vice chairman, respectively, of the Sports Division of the Florida State Chamber of Commerce, Jacksonville, Florida, Harold Colee, executive vice president announced recently.

Co-workers on the division with Winchell and Norton, according to Colee, include: Jacksonville—Edward I. Acosta, Meshall Akra, William Catlin, Major DeWitt E. Hooker, James H. Lipscomb, J. E. McIntyre, Robert D. Morris, and J. M. Morrow; Miami—Louie Bandel, Richard T. Berensen, and Jesse H. Yarborough; Tampa—Sam F. Davis; Vero Beach—Merrill P. Barber; Lynn Haven—George H. Cooley; Bradenton—Walter S. Hardin; Orlando—S. M. Heasley; Saint Petersburg—Robert W. Hendry, Elon C. Robinson, and E. Russell Sheldon; Silver Springs—Peter Schaal; Palatka—Captain Noah J. Tilghman.

Ala. Chamber Names Holt To Head Agricultural Committee

Leroy Holt of Tennessee Coal, Iron and Railroad Company, Birmingham, Alabama, has been appointed chairman of the agricultural committee of the Alabama State Chamber of Commerce. Mr. Holt has long been a leading figure in Alabama and the State Chamber is indeed fortunate in procuring such leadership for its all important agricultural committee.

The job of the committee is to supply coordinated leadership needed and asked for by county leaders after they have done all they can for themselves. Fields in which the committee may be of assistance might include: finance, development of markets, plant facilities, sources of supply of production materials or machinery and equipment, etc.

It is believed that a statewide committee can be of great help to county leaders in meeting their greatest needs.

solving their agricultural problems and discovering new possibilities. This committee will be glad to have local leaders discuss with it their needs and tell the committee what they have in mind doing, to obtain desired results. These leaders are therefore urged to give the Agricultural Committee of the State Chamber an opportunity to come into their communities and discuss with them their agricultural problems and possibilities. Members of this Committee represent associations, institutions, banks, distributors, industrial and utility companies maintaining an organization qualified to make studies and surveys to determine the best course to pursue in an attempt to meet the needs of local communities. It is recognized that many local leaders need assistance of such a group.

Local leaders are urged to communicate with Mr. J. Edgar Moreno, Director, Agricultural Committee, Alabama State Chamber of Commerce, Montgomery, or with the Chairman or any member of the Agricultural Committee if they have problems or programs they would like to discuss with members of this committee.

American Stove Co. Elects Eichelsbach, Vice President

George P. Eichelsbach, Jr., was elected Vice President in Charge of Manufacturing at the annual American Stove Company (St. Louis, Missouri) board of directors' meeting recently, according to President Arthur Stockstrom.

Mr. Eichelsbach, formerly Director of Manufacturing, will continue as general manager of the company's plants in St. Louis, Indianapolis, Cleveland, and Lorain, Ohio, and as plant manager of the St. Louis factory. He has served in this capacity for the past several years.

SASI Annual Meeting

At a meeting of the Board of Trustees of the Southern Association of Science and Industry, held April 30, at Charleston, South Carolina, just prior to the opening of the association's tenth annual meeting, scheduled for Monday and Tuesday, the SASI's Director, H. McKinley Conway, Jr., of Atlanta, in his annual report, declared that the regional association had reached a new peak in membership, activity, and usefulness to the South.

Mr. Conway told the eighty-four-man board that the Association's membership had increased more than thirty percent in the past eight months, and that the SASI's effectiveness in fourteen Southern states had been materially increased. He cited SASI's contributions to the promotion of industrial research and in coordinating the efforts of scores of local development groups.

Commenting on the general problem of advancing the South's interests through distribution of information, Conway stated that "The reports you hear of Southern economic and social conditions usually fall into two categories. First,

there are the highly-critical, demagogic reports written by outsiders who make quick trips through the South to see 'how bad' conditions are. On the other hand, there are flamboyant descriptions of the South as a land of milk and honey, surpassing every other area in every respect." These are usually written by well-meaning Southerners, he said.

"Neither type report helps us gain prestige in the industrial and professional world," Conway asserted. "We do believe, however, that the region advancement is speeded by the distribution of factual reports based on extensive research, and aimed at specific targets," he said. Continuing, Conway described SASI's efforts in distributing this type of factual data to trade and professional publications covering scientific and economic fields.

Several features of the Association's program for the coming year were outlined in Conway's talk. In particular, he discussed a plan whereby SASI during the coming year will award 200 honorary memberships to outstanding science students in Southern colleges. This plan is designed to interest the region's most talented young scientists in staying in the South after graduation. To implement the program, Conway proposed a campaign to raise funds for research fellowships which would permit the best students to obtain their graduate degrees in Southern universities. Recipients for the fellowships would be selected by impartial SASI committees representing all major institutions.

Other business at the board meeting included the reading of the results of the balloting for the distinguished service awards for this year. (The two men—one a scientist and the other a business man—who have made the most significant contributions to the recent technological progress of the South.) The director was authorized to present these men with suitable certificates: Dr. Pollard, for his work in the establishment and operation of the Oak Ridge Institute of Nuclear Studies; Mr. T. W. Martin, for his work in the development of the Southern Research Institute, and Mr. H. M. Pace, for his service for three terms as President of SASI.

At the regular meeting of the association, members heard, among others, Dr. Walter M. Scott, Dr. William G. Pollard and Edward A. Wayne.

Dr. Scott, assistant director of the U. S. Department of Agriculture's Bureau of Agriculture and Industrial Chemistry, reported on the progress being made in industrial utilization of the South's agricultural products. Dr. Pollard, director of the Oak Ridge Institute for Nuclear Studies, told the Charleston audience how the enormous Atomic Energy Commission facilities at Oak Ridge are being used to train Southern scientists and thus to improve this region's technological standing. Mr. Wayne, vice president of the Federal Reserve Bank of Richmond, said that: "The South has been living off its resources, not off its ideas . . . (and) the region must devote still greater attention to the application of technology in industry."

T. B. Almon and F. B. McMahon Open Investment Business

The investment and securities firm of Almon and McMahon, Inc., Dallas, Tex., has been formed by Frank B. McMahon, and Taylor B. Almon, with offices in the Mercantile Securities Building. The new company will underwrite and distribute Texas municipal bonds exclusively. Mr. McMahon, president of Almon & McMahon, who entered the investment banking field in 1927, has served the Dallas Union Trust Company and R. A. Underwood & Company. Mr. Almon, vice president, was formerly with Texas Bond Reporter and later with Rauscher, Pierce & Company.

Southwest Research Inst. Names Mussen To Electronics Post

William A. Mussen, responsible for various phases of radio-proximity fuze development and instrumentation in the U. S. Naval Ordnance Laboratory, has been appointed supervisor of the electronics laboratory at Southwest Research Institute, San Antonio, Tex.

Announcing the appointment, Dr. Harold Vagborg, president of the non-profit industrial research laboratories, asserted growth of the Institute's work in electronics necessitated expanding the staff and that Mussen's accomplishments in this field qualified him particularly for the post.

A graduate of Washington and Lee University, Mussen, who came directly from the White Oak, Maryland, Naval laboratory to San Antonio, considers his special fields as oscillography, very high frequency techniques, automatic control and ordnance.

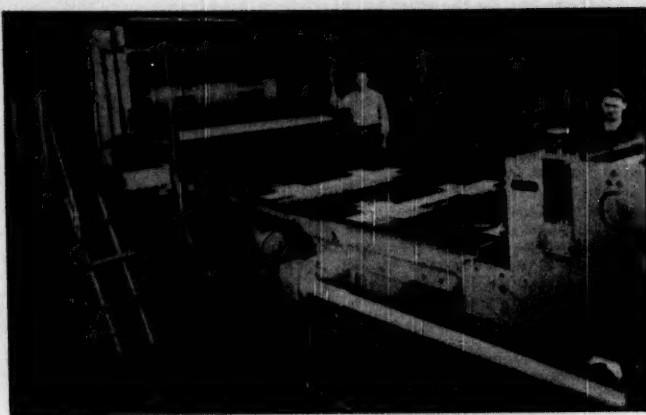
In addition to his work on the radio proximity fuze, Mussen also was responsible for ballistics studies involving major-caliber guns and rockets in the naval research laboratories. Possessor of a Navy Bureau of Ordnance Development Award, he has had experience in exploration geophysics and railroad electrification.

Chrisman Elected President Of Kentucky Chamber

Norman A. Chrisman of Pikeville, Kentucky, was recently elected president of the Kentucky Chamber of Commerce of Louisville. He succeeds J. Stephen Watkins of Lexington.

David F. Cocks of Louisville was elected vice president and four regional vice presidents were selected. They are: Harper Gatton of Madisonville, Ernest R. Barnes of Elizabethtown, Ernest R. Mitchell of Covington and Russell Dyche of London. R. Douglas Willcock of Bowling Green was re-elected treasurer and George T. Mascott, executive vice president.

NEW PRODUCTS



Color Lithographs Process For Large Steel Shipping Containers

Rheem Mfg. Co., 578 Lexington Ave., New York, N. Y.—Introduction of multi-color lithography to the exterior of 35-ton steel drums, opening new avenues in packaging and merchandising of oils, chemicals, foods and other products, was announced last week by the Rheem Mfg. Company, world's leading producer of steel shipping containers.

Veteran steel container men describe the new process, known as Rheemco, as the first major improvement in this field in 25 years. Details of the new development, which represents an initial company investment of more than a million dollars, were made known by President, R. S. Rheem.

The advent of Rheemco follows several years of research, in which Rheem engineers collaborated with a manufacturer of large lithograph presses. A specially designed press was developed which handles large sheets of heavy gauge steel as a conventional press handles paper.

Users of large steel containers now can introduce in two to four colors their brand-name, trade marks and other packaging information to containers of all sizes and in detail as fine as on paper, thus enabling consistency in package design and labeling, from the smallest can or pail up through the 35-gallon drum.

Along with the development of the special multi-color metal lithograph presses, Rheem has created and adapted special machinery which forms and welds the flat lithographed

steel sheets into drums without marring or burning the glistening surface.

Another integral part of the Rheemco process was a full patented by patent application, is a new method of coating drum interiors with non-corrosive and sanitary linings, permitting bulk shipment with utmost safety of corrosive fluids and foods. Perfectly uniform linings, controllable in thickness to a thousandth of an inch, are roller-coated on flat steel sheets before the drums are formed, providing a thinner protective coating on the interior and the variation in thickness common to sprayed linings.

Although lithograph on smaller metal containers—pails and small cans—has been commonplace for years, the Rheemco process, developed and in operation at the company's New Orleans plant, for the first time makes possible similar treatment with absolute precision of steel sheets large enough to fabricate full-size drums. The press lithographs them by six-foot sheets of 18-gauge steel at a rate of 4,300 sheets, more than 75 tons per hour.

Murphy Diesel Offers More Sizes

Murphy Diesel Co., 5317 W. Burnham St., Milwaukee 14, Wis.—Diesel requirements in design which are claimed to provide more power, greater economy, greater durability and longer life. At the same time the number of models has been increased. Five 4-cylinder models and six 6-cylinder models ranging in output from 90 to 200 H.P. are available.

The Murphy principles of "true" diesel operation, main open combustion chamber, four valves per cylinder, hydraulic servo-type governor, etc., remain as the basis of the design of the engines, the additional power output resulting from improvements in the application of these principles.

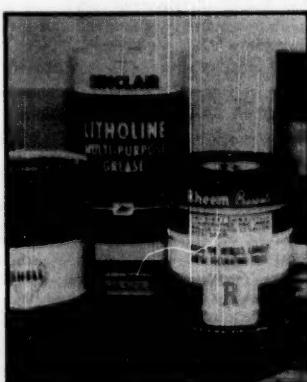
Hydrostatic Test Pump

Milton Roy Co., 1300 E. Mermain Lane, Phila. 18, Pa.—Arioymetric pump for testing boilers, pressure vessels, piping systems, shell and other hollow forgings, vacuum pumps, vacuum valves, chambers and drums also for calibrating and testing pressure gages and many other hydrostatic test purposes, at pressures up to 25,000 psi.

Features of the test pump include double ball-check liquid ends that are self-cleaning and non-clogging and that completely eliminate air bleeding and wire drawing. Pumps are powered by simple air cylinders with reciprocating pistons.

Gas Condenser

Niagara Blower Co., 405 Lexington Ave., New York 17, N. Y.—Aeropax refrigerant gas condenser, designated as the 5800 series, designed especially for use where Freon is the refrigerant and for air-conditioning and industrial refrigerating applications. The series consists of five standard units ranging in



Multi-color Rheemco steel drums above reveal the authority of trade-mark reproduction.

capacity from ten to fifty tons' refrigeration at 105 degrees F. Freon condensing temperature and 74 degrees F. Atmospheric Wet Bulb Temperature.

Operating on the evaporative principle, the condenser saves 55% of the condensing water required by the conventional absorption method and since it replaces both conventional condenser and cooling tower its first cost as well as operating cost is low, according to the company.

Recycling Timers

Industrial Timer Corp., Newark, N. J.—Series CM Cam Recycling Timer, designed to repeat definite electrical on and off time cycles, are said to be suitable for controlling innumerable operations throughout industry. It consists of a heavy duty synchronous motor, an adjustable cam, and a single pole, double throw, combination switch—all assembled on a sturdy steel chassis to give an extremely compact unit.

Fifteen different overall time cycles can be obtained from one I.T.C. Series CM timer, 650 in all, from 11 different timers in the series, according to the company. Each cycle is capable of furnishing up to 98% length on and off periods.

Speed Bridge Thermometer

Paul G. Weiller, 25 Broad St., New York 4, N. Y.—Speed Bridge Thermometer intended for application where conventional thermometers just will not do, the maker states. The thermometer is housed in a steel case 7½ inches by 12 inches wide and 3½ inches deep, with carrying strap. There is only one dial to adjust, therefore it is possible to follow changing temperatures with a moderate reading error, particularly when high speed units are used with the speed bridge. The speed bridge dial has 1000 divisions. It combines range and accuracy.

Dimensional Projector

David White Co., Milwaukee, Wis.—A Stereo-Realist third dimensional projector, designed for home, industrial, commercial and educational use. One of the foremost operating features of the projector is the simplicity of the controls, which makes for fast, smooth, accurate adjustments, the company states.

Standard equipment for the projector includes two F 2.8, 3½-inch coated anastigmat lenses. The standard home model will have two 500-watt lamps. Illumination from these lamps will be adequate for any screen size up to 6 by 6 feet, according to the manufacturer.

Diamond Abrasive Kit

Industrial Products Div., Elgin National Watch Co., Elgin, Ill.—Dymo Shop Convenience Kit to facilitate experimental and development work in the application of diamond abrasives. The kit contains the six most widely used Bureau of Standards grades of Dymo Diamond Compound.

Designed to produce almost any desired finish on carbides, tool steels and other hard materials, the kit is said to be ideal for developing new mass production finishing techniques. It includes a hand held abrasive wheel and polishing, carbide tool sharpening, die finishing and metallurgical specimen preparation. Each grade of Dymo Diamond Compound is distinctly color identified for foolproof identification and contained in jars with matching color tops. The jars are nested in a sturdy, compact wood case with hinged lid.

Air Return Cylinder

Modernair Corp., 4223 Hollis St., Oakland 8, Calif.—Improved air return air cylinder may be operated by use of a three-way valve and still allow throttling to provide for control of work and of the return stroke, the maker states. After the initial charge of air, the cylinder operates on the same number of cubic feet of air as a single acting cylinder. In effect, it is a double acting cylinder, requiring only half the volume of air needed to operate a double acting cylinder.

The cylinders are presently available in 1½, 2½, 3½, 4½, and 5½ inch bore sizes. Cylinders may be ordered piston rod keyed to eliminate rotation for light punch and die work. For complete engineering specifications and price list, write to the corporation.

Hydraulic Coupler

Lincoln Engineering Co., 2705-13 Natural Bridge Ave., St. Louis 26, Mo.—Hydraulic Coupler—A coupling designed to permit easy connection of hard-to-reach fittings. The Just-a-Coupler—canister is provided with a 45-degree angle body which permits Coupler to reach around corners and make clean contact with fittings in reverse positions.

The company also has designed an Extension Adapter to go with the Coupler. This 2-inch extension is equipped with a patented locking sleeve. The sleeve has a fitting for connecting an extension line to control valve or hand gun nozzle. For additional information, write for Bulletin No. 5856 to the company listed above.

Cold Storage Doors

Jamison Cold Storage Door Co., Hagerstown, Md.—The Jamison "50" cooler and freezer door, the company reports, the following additional advantages: doors will withstand weathering and are serviceable over a wide range of moisture and temperature conditions; the plastic bonded marine plywood does not support bacteria or fungi; since no internal bracing is needed, the full face of the door is filled with effective, unbroken insulation.

Research Kit

Brooks Rotometer Co., Box B-60550, Lansdale, Pa.—Triple meter research kit with a wide flow range for research, pilot plant and field work, has three integral metering tubes with two special floats for each tube made of pyrex and tantalum. The unit can be equipped with brass or type 316 stainless steel built in needle control valves. It is stocked in end fittings of steel, brass, aluminum, 303 and 316 stainless steel, hard rubber, nickel, monel, durimet, and Hastelloy "C." The total weight of the unit including self-supporting legs and carrying handle is 15 pounds.

Hand Stamping Fixture

M. E. Cunningham Co., 150 E. Carson St., Pittsburgh 19, Pa.—Hand stamping fixture for marking metal name plates can be fabricated to order for processing one or a group of name plates, checks and other flat metal objects according to the maker.

The chase section in the bottom of the holder holds double horizontal and vertical gauges to facilitate stamping and repeated panel. These gauges are locked and adjusted by standard thumb screws or set screws, and can be made in a variety of styles to suit round, square, rectangular and special shape plates.

Canister Demineralizer

A. V. Tomkin & Co., 1822 Columbia Rd., N. W., Washington 9, D. C.—Hydron Canister Demineralizer, a development said to make it practical to convert ordinary tap water to pure battery water. By attachment to any water faucet, battery water of the chemical purity of distilled water is instantly available by simply turning on the faucet, according to the company. No heat or power source is required. The unit is compact, having no valves or moving parts.

The company states that anyone can readily operate the device; its built-in electronic indicator shows the exact purity of the delivered water at all times; no attention is needed when in operation.

Light Weight Clamps

Acrow, Inc., 420 Lexington Ave., New York, N. Y.—Light weight aluminum alloy scaffold clamp and pipe known as Acrominium, comprising four different types of clamps of load capacity at least equal to steel. It is claimed that scaffolding erection costs are reduced by 30 per cent, transportation costs by 65.2 per cent. There is no maintenance costs, being entirely rustless and unsurpassed for strength.

NEW PRODUCTS

V-Belts

Goodyear Tire & Rubber Co., Akron, Ohio—Line of super-rated v-belts, named "HY-T," incorporate a chemically produced fibre of extremely high-strength, low-stretch and excellent shock absorbing qualities: water and mildew resistant, according to the company.

The manufacturer reports the great strength of the new fibre, used for the first time in the HY-T, enables this belt to handle 40 per cent more horsepower than standard multi-v-belts without excessive stretch or slippage, which form the outside covering of the HY-T have been treated with a mildew inhibiting agent, thus assuring maximum protection from this malignant growth.

Lacquer-Stik

Lake Chemical Co., 3837 W. Carroll Ave., Chicago 13, Ill.—Lacquer-Stik, a semi-solidized paint in handy stick form, developed and compounded especially for wipe-ons or fill-ins of stamped, engraved or etched markings and designs on all types of smooth surface materials, plastics, metals, glass, ceramics, etc.

According to the company, its great adhesion and non-caking properties, thickness and ease of application; it is only necessary to rub the stick over the impression and wipe off the surface residue; the filled in markings stand out clearly and distinctly at once and the part can be handled immediately without smearing.

Welding Electrodes

Areco Corp., 1300 S. 30th St., Phila., Pa.—Development of three additions to their line of standard carbon electrodes. Known as Tensilend 70, 100 and 120, the company reports they save fabrication time through the elimination of preheat in the welding of low alloy high strength steels. It is expected that Tensilend 70, with its stainless type coating and high tensile weld deposit, will have the broadest field of application.

According to the company, these electrodes leave a weld deposit which differs from the deposits of most mild steel electrodes in possessing higher tensile strength, better elongation and better impact strength at both room and freezing temperatures.

Temperature Instruments

Fischer & Porter Co., Hatboro, Pa.—Measuring, exhibiting and controlling temperature and pressure instruments. Temperature instruments have thermal systems filled with liquid, vapor-liquid or gas covering ranges between -125 degrees F. and +1,000 degrees F. Pressure instruments have bell-membrane diaphragms, sick-diaphragm or bellows pressure measuring elements covering ranges between 30 inches of mercury vacuum and 10,000 per square inch.



Flowrator

Hopper Car Unloader

Lippmann Engineering Works, 4603 W. Mitchell St., Milwaukee 14, Wis.—Belt type Hopper Car Unloader for use in the pit and quarry, as well as coal industries. It is used to convey stone, sand, gravel, etc., from hopper cars onto a portable belt conveyor for stock piling or transfer into waiting trucks.

The machine is supplied either with an electric motor, or with a gasoline motor. At the forward end of the chute is an adjustable gate for adjusting the height of the flow of the material up the chute. The company states the machine is perfectly balanced and can be "Snaked" under the railroad car by one man because of its perfect balance and light weight.

Portable Hand Lamp

U. C. Lite Mfg. Co., 1600 W. Hubbard St., Chicago 22, Ill.—Big Beam Junior, Model No. 111, portable electric hand lamp, said to be the most powerful lamp of its kind, powered by one standard 6-volt lantern battery. Lamps to accommodate are pressure type and permit battery replacement in 10 seconds, according to the company.

Big Beam Junior is dependable, economical and adaptable to a wide range of uses in industry generally, for maintenance, repair, plant protection, fire, police and street department; public utility repair crews, construction and telephone work, farmers, truckers, ambulance operators, etc. Larger dry-cell and storage battery models available.

Smudge Proof Tape

Labelon Tape Co., 180 Anderson Ave., Rochester, N. Y.—Labelon, a patented smudge-proof labeling tape available in $\frac{1}{8}$ or $\frac{3}{16}$ inch widths with either a blue or black edging. The company reports the tape is waterproof, oil proof, acid-resistant and will withstand temperatures up to 150 degrees Fahrenheit. Made of two sheets of acetate tape with a special carbon material sealed between. Identification cannot be erased, smudged, or rubbed off.

According to the company, the tape is especially designed for use in places where ordinary labels are impractical or would be obliterated by constant handling.

Insulating Varnish

Irvington Varnish & Insulator Co., Irvington 11, N. J.—No. 123 insulating varnish said to stay flexible after baking, making it particularly valuable for impregnating transformer and other insulation when the leads are bent and twisted after the varnish is cured without danger of the conductor breaking or the varnish cracking.

According to the company, No. 123 is a clear insulating varnish with excellent bonding characteristics, high dielectric strength, and exceptional resistance to moisture, transformer oils, mineral oils and solvents. Technical details are available on request to the manufacturer.

Metal Degreaser

Barco Chemical Products Co., 701 S. LaSalle St., Chicago 5, Ill.—Barco metal degreaser Q200 said to quickly and thoroughly remove all oil, grease, waxes, etc., and dries quickly. According to the company, no heat is necessary. Degreasing can be done quickly at time and place of inspection, thus saving handling costs; no expensive equipment and maintenance costs are necessary.

The metal degreaser has proved efficient and has found wide acceptance in many industries, such as screw machine products, stampings, precision instruments, plastics, electrical equipment, and in the maintenance of production equipment, motors, elevator cables, etc.

NEW PRODUCTS

Tank Magnet

Eriez Mfg. Co., Erie, Pa.—Low-cost permanent magnetic device for removing ferrous parts and contamination from electroplating tanks, alkali baths, acid baths, etc., is made



Eriez Tank Magnet

of stainless steel. It is operated very much like a hand cart except with the magnetic tube mounted between neoprene wheels. Ferrous material moves to the magnet and spreads itself over the entire circumference to a thickness of about $\frac{1}{8}$ -inch.

Unloading is accomplished at either end by simply pushing the upper ring from one end of the tube to the other, where a non-magnetic section causes the load to be released.

Pneumatic Hand Tool

Aircraft-Marine Products Inc., 1571 N. 4th St., Harrisburg, Pa.—Air-operated tool for crimping solderless terminals to wire, designed to combine the advantages of power with the compact size and portability of a hand tool. Specially featured are detachable heads for either the conventional side position crimping or "stub" (end) position crimping.

A suspension loop is attached to the top of the tool to enable it to be supported from above, and a double set of handles and triggers provide unusual versatility of operation. When tool is supported the operator uses the side handle, but when tool is carried or lifted manually, the top handle and trigger are usually more convenient.

The manufacturer states the tool is used to advantage in the building and industrial plants, large machine tool industry, railroad rolling stock and electro-motive equipment, hydro-electric and diesel shops.

Steelweld Bending Press

Cleveland Crane & Engineering Co., Wickliffe, Ohio—Model K-4 Steelweld Bending Press of 300-ton capacity for blanking out clutch rings, clutch gear teeth and for special flat blanking operations. The press is designed for two-man operation.

The machine has air-electric clutch control with a 4-position selector switch situated on the right housing. The operators have simply to set the selector switch to any one of the four positions that are desired, "long" stroke, "short" stroke, "continuous" stroke or "increasing" stroke and depress the starting buttons. Two sets of control buttons are provided: one set on the front of the machine and the

second set at the rear of the machine. The buttons are so arranged that the operators have to depress both sets of buttons to put the machine in motion, yet either operator may stop the machine if he so desires, at any time, the company states.

Air Power Feeds

Beckett-Hareem Co., Wayne Rd., Wilmington, Ohio—Automatic air power feeds for small drill presses, said to provide the proper thrust and correct drilling action for practically any size drill working in any drillable material. Other operating features include: Air feed and instant reversal of thrust on breakthrough; no hydraulic checking devices required for light work; accuracy of 0.001" maintained on depth control; highly accurate threads can be tapped without employing a tapping head; speed of stroke is infinitely variable in either direction, the company states.

Operation of the feed is either by a hand trip rod or by a momentary contact foot switch, which leaves the operator's hands free to handle the work.

"One-Man" Mobile Unit

Hanan-Crane Corp., 385 Wahash Ave., Lebanon, Ind.—"One-Man" mobile dispensing unit for handling industrial oils and coolants, recommended for a wide variety of plant applications such as: servicing hydraulic machines with new oil; removing dirty oil from hydraulic supply tanks; servicing machine tools with clean coolant; servicing quench oil to heat-treating machines; transferring lube oil from drums to engine crankcases or gear boxes.

Simplicity, cleanliness and trouble-free operation are important features of the equipment, according to Hanan-Crane. The fully enclosed vacuum pump and 1/3 h.p. motor are operated by a single manual switch. A three-way valve permits prompt change-over from vacuum to pressure side of pump as needed.

With the new Mobile unit it is claimed that one man can easily handle average oil dispensing or transfer operations at a considerable saving in time and labor. For full information and specifications, write to the corporation listed above.

Dual Control Unit

Airlube, Inc., 3227 W. North Ave., Chicago 4, Ill.—Dual control system known as the Airlube Control Unit is called an ideal method to both purify and to lubricate low pressure air lines, according to the manufacturer.

The Airlube Unit combines two basic sections with a common regulator and gage. One control, the Goodyear Pur-o-fier, is designed to remove oil, moisture and dirt for air and gas lines. The other, the Goodyear Pur-o-luber, provides timely atomized lubrication for air lines. Further information may be obtained by writing the company.

Liquid Hand Soap

R. M. Hollingshead Corp., 840 Cooper St., Camden 2, N. J.—Liquid hand soap claimed non-corrosive to copper or tin soap lines and dispensers. Known as Whiz "Purr," it is a cocoanut oil liquid hand soap with a small amount of tea-tree oil added to eliminate the natural rancidity of the cocoanut oil. It is scented very slightly with apple blossom fragrance to impart a clean, fresh odor.

According to the manufacturer, the hand soap will not cause copper oxide or green deposits to build up in copper soap lines or on the metal of soap dispensers. Concentrated Whiz "Purr" is packaged in 5 and 55-gallon drums. The ready-to-use form of the soap is packaged in 1, 5, 30, and 55-gallon drums.

Portable Gas Torch

The Otto Bong Co., Inc., 380 Lyell Ave., Rochester 6, N. Y.—Portable Gas Torch said to be the only completely portable instant lighting, "Cartridge Refill" hand torch that

burns in both cold or warm temperatures. It is highly efficient, economical, and equipped with interchangeable burners expertly designed to suit special needs, according to the company.

The torch is available already loaded, ready for use. When the cylinder is empty, it takes only a few seconds to unscrew the burner from the cylinder and replace it with a completely filled one. The cylinders are available at leading dealers and jobbers. Further information may be obtained by writing the manufacturer.

Speed Reducer

Winfield H. Smith Corp., Springville, N. Y.—Winamith speed reducer to serve fractional horsepower, small space requirements, is designed for a multitude of duties in the transmission of small power loads, and is stocked in 24 different right angle drive assemblies.

Although the reducer was originally designed to serve the requirements of moving displays loaded with up to 1500 pounds of appliances and other merchandise, its versatility affords endless applications, according to the manufacturer.

Form Stake

Rockford Bolt & Steel Co., Rockford, Ill.—Known as "Saber Stake," this form stake has many uses in the construction field. Made of 1½-inch round steel, and measuring 48 inches in length, it has a forged steel point. The 2-inch by 4-inch carrier located near the base of the stake has a hole in the handle so a 2 by 4 can be spiked into a firm, solid position.

The manufacturer claims Saber stakes can be driven into rocky, hard-frozen ground, macadam or black top paving, to any desired height, thereby making an excellent, quick temporary barricade.

Flexible Tubing

Flexible Tubing Corp., Branford, Conn.—Improved type of light weight flexible tubing for many uses in industry is said to be highly wear and heat resistant, portable, refractory, and easy to assemble. It is reported unusually resistant to rupture or collapse under pressure or vacuum in many services.

Available in a variety of standard sizes and materials, as well as specially engineered combinations, the tubing is designed to satisfy most ducting requirements from 3 inches to 30 inches ID for air and other gases, and powdered, granular, or other light solids.

Magnetic Saw Chuck

Charles S. Finnell, Route 2, Box 49, Spencer, Okla.—Magnetic Saw Chuck said to hold any hand saw to cut moldings and dimensional lumber, square and to angles. By adjustable magnetic power the saw is attracted to soft metal face plates which are set at the desired angle or cut, thus eliminating all grooves and slots in which such saws usually run. There is practically no limit to the size of the materials upon which it may be used, moldings or dimensional, the maker states.



Hand Saw Tool

The tool is light, handles with one hand and can be carried from place to place and corner to corner like a plane or hammer; is conveniently used when placed upon the knee, saw-horse or bench, according to the manufacturer.



A sturdy tree...let's keep it healthy

The Bell System is one of the great businesses of this country and a part of the prosperity of the whole country.

It provides the best telephone service in the world, and the price is low. It buys widely in many markets. It employs over 550,000 men and women and its annual payroll is above \$2,000,000,000—more than three times as much as in 1940.

Helps Business Generally—These things are all good for business, and for the people business employs. The wages spent by telephone employees

mean jobs and wages for people in many other lines. So do the large purchases of Bell Telephone Companies themselves.

Western Electric, the manufacturing, purchasing and supply unit of the Bell System, alone bought from 23,000 different concerns in 2500 cities and towns last year.

From Little Acorns—The Bell System is a sturdy oak that has grown from the little acorns which are the savings of many hundreds of thousands of men and women in all walks of life

and in every part of the country. It is the money these people invest in the telephone system that provides the capital for new facilities to improve and expand the service.

The Roots of the Matter are rates and earnings that are adequate to meet today's increased costs and attract new capital.

For only if rates and earnings are adequate can we give you telephone service that gets better year after year, and that grows and expands to meet your constantly increasing use.

BELL TELEPHONE SYSTEM



Businessmen Lead Florida's Drive for Industry

Florida has a new quarterback in its face-lifting, and made it probably the fastest growing utility company in the country.

Organizing late in January, the Council adopted the following seven-point statement of policy:

1. The Council should concern itself primarily with the attraction and growth of manufacturing industries.
2. The Council should endorse and support projects and movements which, directly or indirectly, will aid or promote industrialization in Florida.
3. The Council should establish broad policies, general aims, and coordination of major issues for the work of the cooperating agencies but should not itself undertake detailed operations.
4. The Council should initiate and generate ideas looking toward industrial development.
5. The Council should provide contact generally with business and industry throughout the state, soliciting its support and help toward greater industrialization of the state.
6. The Council should assist in arranging contacts with potential new industry outside the state.
7. The Council should consider particular industrial prospects, especially when financing is to be solicited within the state.

The businessmen members of the Council are of this caliber:

McGregor Smith, Miami, Chairman, is President of the Florida Power & Light Company. Smith, who put together the present Louisiana Power & Light Company, took over the Florida utility in 1939, revamping its corporate set-up and giving its public relations a badly needed



McGregor Smith

Edward Ball, Jacksonville, Florida's outstanding capitalist, heads the far-flung enterprises growing originally out of the investments of the late Alfred I. duPont.

M. M. Frost, Miami, Vice President in charge of sales of Eastern Airlines.

A. D. Davis, Jacksonville, President of Winn & Lovett Grocery Company.

Irio Bronson, Kissimmee, cattleman and banker and member of the State legislature.

Carl D. Brorein, Tampa, President of Peninsular Telephone Company.

Robert R. Guthrie, St. Petersburg, President of Sunshine Motors, Inc.

Clyde D. Middleton, Palatka, one of the pioneers in the development of Florida's phenomenal frozen orange juice concentrates.

R. C. Millar, Jacksonville, President and General Manager of the Florida Times Union, the State's largest newspaper.

Harold Colee, Jacksonville, Executive

Vice President, Florida State Chamber of Commerce since 1935, who has a long career in public relations and civic work since becoming manager of public relations of the Florida East Coast Railroad in 1926.

In pursuing specific projects, the Council uses the "task force" system with each of these task forces headed by one or more of the citizen members and supported by the appropriate agency members. For example, the Council is strongly supporting the introduction of natural gas into the state. Its work group here is composed of the Chairman, Edward Ball and Harold Colee.

The Council proposes to take advantage of Florida's natural attraction as a place to live to lure in "foot-loose" or "personal preference" industries, those (usually small to medium sized) undertakings whose location is not positively dictated by economic factors of raw material sources or market location.

The biggest hope of the Council for immediate gains, though, lies in attracting small to medium sized plants to produce for the market offered by Florida's rapidly growing population and tourist trade. Messrs. Brorein, Frost and Millar are working on this phase, supported by a sharp advertising campaign of the State Advertising Commission founded on research by the University of Florida and the State Improvement Commission.

The Council is also undertaking, as part of its coordinating work, the task of bringing advertisements by utilities, transportation companies and the like into conformity with that of the State Advertising Commission, and vice-versa. Related themes, proper timing and complementary appeals are expected to pack a great deal more punch from the total volume of advertising coming out of Florida.

Chairman Smith has said that Florida has in its Industrial Development Council a group of successful salesmen and the finest technical brains in the State, that joining the two talents with Florida's natural advantages will make its previous growth look sort of anemic.

Food Machinery & Chemical Corp. Honors Old Employees

Twenty-six long-time employees from the Southeastern district of Niagara Chemical Division, Food Machinery and Chemical Corporation, of Jacksonville, Fla., received service award pins and certificates recently in recognition of their "loyal and faithful service." Heading the list was R. H. F. Dade, district manager, whose 26 years with the company won him a diamond pin.

Presentation was made by Jackson J. Vernon, vice-president and general sales manager, from the company's home office and factory at Middleport, N. Y. Ceremonies were attended by about 50 men and women from Florida, Georgia, Alabama, North and South Carolina.

ALABAMA PIPE COMPANY

General Sales Offices

ANNISTON, ALABAMA

AKES pride in announcing the resumption of pressure pipe manufacture at its recently completed modern plant located at Anniston, Alabama. This plant will produce Super delavaud cast iron pipe, centrifugally, in modern long lengths.



Isn't this a pretty kettle of fish?

SURVEYS reveal an appalling misunderstanding among young people of the "facts of business life." For example, a poll was made among seniors in certain high schools which showed that they believe business profits are "over 50%" of the sales dollar, where actually profits average less than 8%. These students also think that stockholders receive 24% of the sales dollar, where actually it runs less than 3%.

Isn't this a pretty kettle of fish?

A greater part of the 8% of the sales dollar is reinvested in the business to expand and improve plant facilities which protects employment and creates new jobs for more workers.

Such ignorance is alarming. It is unfair to the young people themselves and dangerous to America's future. Such misconceptions open the door to socialism, communism and all the fantasies of the handout or "something-for-nothing" state of the economic dreamers.

Our school teachers say they want authentic information on the business system and how it works. Only business itself can supply the facts. You as a business leader in your community must share the responsibility for this misunderstanding. It is our civic duty to help overcome this misconception of everyday economics in the minds of our youth today.



The Youngstown Sheet and Tube Company
General Offices - Youngstown 1, Ohio
Export Offices - 500 Fifth Avenue, New York
MANUFACTURERS OF CARBON ALLOY AND STOOL STEELS

ELECTROLYTIC TIN PLATE - COKE TIN PLATE - WIRE - COLD FINISHED CARBON AND ALLOY BARS - PIPE AND TUBULAR PRODUCTS - CONDUIT - RODS - SHEETS - PLATES - BARS - RAILROAD TRACK SPIKES.

Juice Concentrate Manufacture Begins in Texas Valley

Frozen juice concentrate manufacture will start in the Lower Rio Grande Valley of Texas in June. Sam L. Miller, quick freeze processor and canner of McAllen, will build the Valley's first plant.

Miller will begin operations on Mexican pineapple and will later go into freezing orange juice concentrate. Miller is one of the biggest importers of Mexican pineapple in the U. S., having in the past not only brought pineapple from Mexico into the Valley by truck and train, but he operated his own fleet

of boats. He sold pineapples to other processors in the Valley, as well as operating his own quick freeze and canning plant at McAllen.

Three other concerns in the Valley are considering the installation of frozen juice concentrate plants, but final action on building the plants may depend on perfecting the quick freezing of grapefruit juice. Grapefruit is by far the biggest citrus crop in the Valley.

Due to the heavy pectin content in grapefruit, no method is yet known to prevent the frozen grapefruit juice from turning to jelly when the re-constituting process is started by the consumer. However, a Weslaco chemist believes he is nearing a solution of this problem.

New Type Vending Machine Manufactured by Oklahoman

An Oklahoma inventor's bottled beverage vending machine, said to have no moving parts, is on the way to mass production.

The Taylor Mfg. Co., Tulsa, Okla., one of many that sought to produce the machine, has been awarded a contract by C. C. Long, Bristow, the inventor, to start manufacturing processes. Prentiss Jordon, Bristow welding shop operator, who contributed a great deal to the perfection of the device, is co-owner of the invention.

Mr. Long said the manufacturing contract calls for a straight royalty proposition with a guarantee by the manufacturer to produce not less than 50 machines a day or to turn out enough to meet the demand of the public. Mr. Long, by virtue of another contract, will direct a national sales program.

Southern's New "Crescent" On New York-New Orleans Run

Southern Railway System announces scheduling of the new "Crescent." This stainless steel, streamlined train equipment, operating on a twenty-four-hour schedule between New York and New Orleans, has been built entirely new from the ground up.

The atmosphere of the beautifully decorated buffet lounge car is club-like and friendly. Spacious two-bedroom suites, big enough for a party of four, are made possible by a folding partition between the bedrooms. One bedroom has a full-length sofa, the other a contoured sofa-seat and folding chair. Roomettes offer complete privacy for one passenger. During the day, enjoy ample room, a comfortable sofa-seat, individually controlled air-conditioning and heating, your own wardrobe, etc.

Reclining seat coaches of the latest type are available between Atlanta and New Orleans.

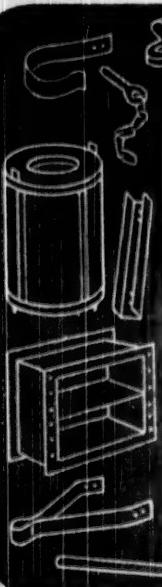
Greensboro, N. C. Group Plans Industrial Expositions

A charter for the first state industrial exposition in North Carolina was issued to a newly created Greensboro corporation recently. President Andrew Joyner, Jr., of the Chamber of Commerce, announced.

Secretary of State Thad Eure granted the charter to the North Carolina Industrial Exposition, Inc., which will stage the event in Greensboro each year beginning in the spring of 1951. The organization represents the Greensboro Chamber of Commerce, the Greensboro Merchants Association, the Greensboro Junior Chamber of Commerce, and Greensboro Industries, Inc.

DIXISTEEL-QUALITY hot-dip galvanizing

For Castings • Fabricated Parts
Pipe • Bars • Strips • Tanks
Up to 24 x 3 x 3 Feet*



Hot-dip galvanizing forms a perfect bond between iron or steel and hot, molten zinc. This provides positive protection against rust—gives your product more sales appeal. DIXISTEEL Hot-Dip Galvanizing is uniform; has small, tight spangles, no fins. It will withstand severe bends without cracking or flaking. Same high quality as used on our own products.

Write for quotations on this superior service. Give full details of materials, including dimensions.

FREE BOOKLET: "Hot Tips" on Hot-Dip Galvanizing ON REQUEST.

If it's exposed to corrosion . . . Galvanize it!

Atlantic Steel Company

MAKERS OF DIXISTEEL GALVANIZED

ATLANTA, GEORGIA

*Single-dip sizes—
Larger sizes by
double-dipping



Republic Steel Chairman Expect Good Third Quarter

Expectation that the steel business will continue to be good at least through the third quarter of this year was voiced recently by T. M. Girdler, Chairman, Republic Steel Corporation, Cleveland, Ohio, at the company's 20th annual stockholders' meeting in Flemington, N. J.

Citing record production in the automotive, appliance and construction industries, all big steel users, Mr. Girdler reported that "we can view the immediate future with considerable optimism" barring unfavorable developments which might result from the present tense world situation.

Signaling the 20th anniversary of Republic's founding, Mr. Girdler highlighted these major advancements: During the past year a single month's shipments have exceeded 80 per cent of the total 1932 shipments of 750,000 tons; postwar earnings have averaged \$5.75 per common share as compared with deficits which ran as high as \$11 million a year, or \$7.58 per common share during the firm's first years of existence; twenty-two million tons of finished steel have been shipped to manufacturers in this country and abroad during the four years since the end of the war.

Republic is making "diligent efforts to maintain peaceful and harmonious labor relations," Mr. Girdler told the stockholders, but inter-union quarrels beyond the company's control have brought about work interferences to "our detriment."

Mr. Girdler also called for a realistic approach by the government to depreciation policies on plants and equipment. Replacement costs, he said, have soared to 300 per cent and more of original cost of such equipment. "If the govern-

ment will permit a depreciation allowance based on today's replacement prices, we may be able to continue to modernize our plants and equipment at the necessary rate," he concluded.

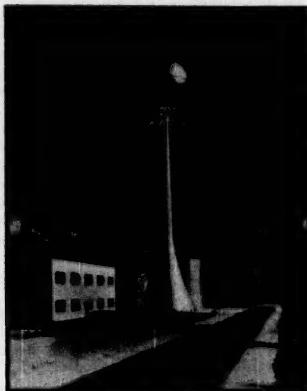
Expansion Plans Announced By Texas Industries

D. A. Hulcy, president of Lone Star Gas Company, has announced plans for a five year's expansion program that will cost an estimated \$31,000,000. The rapidly growing company is forty years

old. The company serves 350 towns and cities in Texas and Oklahoma. Hulcy announced that the company had gained 44,000 new customers in the fiscal year ending Feb. 28.

The Dallas Power and Light Company has announced plans to spend \$29,600,000 for its construction program for 1949-1952. The program will be financed by the sale of common stock and bonds and from operations. The directors of the company have approved the sale of \$3,400,000 in common stock. The company spent more than \$20,000,000 during 1948-49 for additions to its property.

Watersphere



100,000-gallon Watersphere, 120 feet to bottom, at Florida Power & Light Co.'s Cutler plant near Miami, Fla., built by Chicago Bridge & Iron Co.



It has provided the answer to design and production problems of many manufacturers of articles that involve screening, efficient ventilation, or the need of guards.

Hendrick furnishes perforated metal for all kinds of screening and sizing jobs . . . buckets and strainers . . . machine and appliance guards . . . ornamental perforated metal for products requiring free circulation of air . . . and metal with special forms of perforations for a wide diversity of other uses—spark arresters, tar extractors, coffee pulpers and mushroom sizers being typical examples.

Whatever kind of perforated metal you may need, Hendrick will gladly quote on making it to your specifications . . . with any required shape and size of perforations . . . in any commercially rolled metal . . . and of the proper gauge.

Write for detailed information.



Perforated Metals
Perforated Metal Screens
Architectural Grilles
Miles Open Steel Flooring
"Shor-She" Trends and
Amorgrids

HENDRICK

Manufacturing Company

49 DUNDAFF STREET, CARBONDALE, PENNA.

Sales Offices In Principal Cities

WHO'S WHERE

G. L. DuBois has been appointed Southern representative for **Kimberly-Clark Corp.**, Neenah, Wis., according to an announcement made by A. G. Sharp, general sales manager. Headquarters for the district will continue to be in Atlanta, Ga.

Two new district managers of lift truck, Turret Truck, Straddle Truck and mobile crane sales in eastern territories have recently been announced by C. H. Collier, Jr., head of eastern division truck sales for the **Hyster Co.**, Portland, Oregon.

W. M. Costley will be in charge of a territory comprising Minnesota, Wisconsin,

Northern Illinois, Iowa, eastern Nebraska, North and South Dakota, and eastern Montana. **Dan Stearns** will handle sales in Pennsylvania, New Jersey, Virginia, West Virginia and the District of Columbia.

Seaboard Air Line Railroad Co., recently appointed Mr. **John W. McCaughey** as commercial agent, Baltimore, Md., succeeding Mr. B. C. Prince, Jr., on leave of absence.

The Weldforged Lighting Standard Division of **Kerrigan Iron Works, Inc.**, Nashville, Tenn., announces that **Walter W. Wildeman**, charter member of the Atlanta Chapter of the Illuminating Engineering Society of America, is now representing Kerrigan in the Southeastern territory. As representative for Kerrigan Weldforged Lighting Standards, he will continue to serve this same territory, assisting in the design and layout of street lighting and floodlighting installations in cities and towns throughout the Southeastern territory.

Henry W. Beck has recently been appointed advertising manager of **Airco Co., International**, New York, N. Y. He was formerly assistant manager, advertising department for **Air Reduction Sales Co.** Both companies are divisions of Air Reduction Co., Inc. Mr. Beck has been with the Air Reduction organization for over twenty years. After serving in a number of capacities, he was made assistant manager in 1945, a position he held until his recent appointment.

Appointment of six new dealers for **U. S. Air Conditioning Corp.**, in Tennessee and Mississippi was announced recently by Reube Emery, sales representative in Nashville, Tenn. They are: **Thomas J. Reed** Refrigeration & Air Conditioning, Shelbyville, Tenn.; **W. W. Gardner** Store Equipment, Tupelo, Miss.; **Tom Poletti** Sales and Service, Memphis, Tenn.; **Frank Fuel and Equipment Co.**, Nashville, Tenn.; **Eller Brothers, Inc.**, Madison, Tenn.; and **Mullins Refrigeration Sales & Service**, Yazoo City, Miss.

Federal Motor Truck Co., of Detroit, Michigan recently announced the appointment of Mr. **W. H. Franks** as fac-

tory sales representative for the company in the Atlanta region. Announcing the appointment, Carl Loud, Federal's general sales manager, said Franks would direct dealer relations and sales activities for the company in northern Georgia, Alabama and Mississippi.

Atlantic Coast Line Railroad Co., Wilmington, N. C., announces the following appointments: Mr. **C. D. Williams** as general agent, Richmond, Va.; Mr. **E. H. Durham** as freight service agent, Richmond, Va.; Mr. **W. W. Hoeutt** as freight service agent, Wilson, N. C.; and Mr. **C. N. Foshee**, as freight service agent, Fayetteville, N. C.

The appointment of eleven new dealers in Texas for **United States Air Conditioning Corporation**, Minneapolis, Minn., was announced recently by Bob Dawson, sales representative in Dallas, Texas.

They are: **Henderson's Refrigeration**, Austin; **Conti Equipment Co.**, Houston; **O. I. Hughes Co.**, Houston; **Sims Refrigeration**, Port Arthur; **Roberts Construction Co.**, Kirbyville; **Gulf Refrigeration Sales and Service Co., Ltd.**, Corpus Christi; **Builders Distributing Co.**, Harrington; **Service Electric Co.**, Pasadena; **General Appliance Service Co.**, Houston; **B. W. Keeland Heating Co.**, Houston, and **M. L. Garza**, Laredo.

T. E. Sansom and **G. R. Odom** have been named **General Electric** district representatives with the responsibility for the sale of radio communication equipment, according to A. A. Brandt, General Sales Manager of the Electronics department.

Sansom has been named district representative in the West Central district with headquarters at 106 W. 14th St., Kansas City, Missouri, and Odom has been appointed district representative in the Atlantic District and will cover the Washington, Baltimore, Richmond, Norfolk and Roanoke markets. His headquarters will be at 806 15th St. N. W., Washington, D. C.

W. S. Shoffstall, veteran window sales executive has been appointed General Sales Manager of **Ludman Corp.**, Miami, Fla., manufacturers of the new Auto-Lok Aluminum Awning Window. Shoffstall will direct nationwide sales for Ludman. With this appointment, he will culminate an outstanding career as an executive sales-engineer. His first post was sales and engineering with Truscon Steel Co. Later he spent three years as structural engineer for Stone & Webster, Inc.

Society of Industrial Realtors, Washington, D. C., elected its first woman member, President Laurence H. Lang, Cleveland, Ohio, announced recently.

Mrs. Sunny Sue McCleery, president of the Bailey Realty Co., Fort Worth, Texas, is the first of her sex to join the ten-year-old, nationwide organization of Realtors who specialize in the purchase and sale of factories and factory sites.



D. Stearns



W. M. Costley

Does Uncle Sam Need Your Product?

1950 DIRECTORY OF FEDERAL PURCHASING AGENTS

Never before have all Federal purchasing offices been indexed in one volume . . . key to the \$25-billion government market . . . U.S. purchasing offices are located in every State. . . . Index sorts 6,000 items by purchasing departments . . . lists more than \$100,000,000 in new construction work now on the planning boards . . . saves time and money on all Federal bids.

112 pages — Flexible plastic binding — \$2 postpaid
Delivery Guaranteed
Mail Your Order Today!

★
The Statesman Press
National Press Bldg.
Washington 4, D. C.



W. H. Franks



Fireproof, weatherproof, water-resistant, rodent proof—all in one building board? That's right! Stonewall Board gives you all these features, and it is equally suited for indoor and outdoor construction, with a wide variety of uses.

Stonewall makes strong, durable exterior and interior walls and partitions—they can't rot or decay, are easily cleaned, need no painting. It is also the perfect material for ceilings, barriers, hoods, humidifiers, stove and refrigerator linings or for any purpose where moisture or heat are hazards.

Write for free literature

STONEWALL BOARD

A PRODUCT OF

The RUBEROID Co.

BUILDING MATERIALS FOR INDUSTRY, HOME, AND FARM
Executive Offices: 500 Fifth Avenue • New York 10, N.Y.



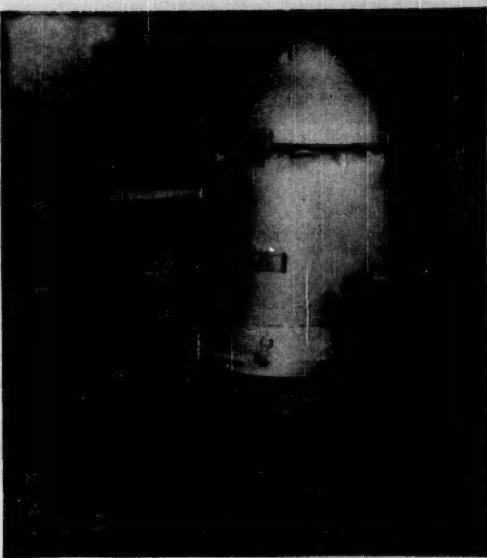
BOOK VALUES NOT INSURABLE VALUES

To depend on book values for insurance is dangerous. Current values established by appraisal furnish the proper basis for coverage, re-rating, and proof of loss.

**The AMERICAN
APPRaisal
Company**

Over Fifty Years of Service

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Georgia Utility Publishes "Georgia and the Georgia Power Co."

The Georgia Power Company of Atlanta, Georgia, has recently published an attractive booklet entitled, "Georgia and the Georgia Power Company," in which it presents an appraisal, or evaluation, of the company's operations in the state. In the opening paragraphs the company states that any appraisal of Georgia Power Company logically begins with an appraisal of the state, and in the ensuing paragraphs the booklet discusses just what sort of a state Georgia is: its physi-

cal characteristics, and its industrial, agriculture and natural resources.

Georgia Power's contribution to the development of the state is covered in a very complete manner which includes tables on the number of new industries, type and value of manufactures, industrial power customers, residential customers, etc. The booklet also touches on the work that the company has done in regard to community development, rural electrification, agriculture advancement, and in closing, there is a statement of the company's business philosophy which is defined as follows: "The company's well being is closely identified with that of the state. The company will prosper

most if it can increase the prosperity of the people and therefore their ability to buy. This work must be done in the individual cities, towns and villages, where the people live and work."

Texas A & M College Offers Industrial Management Courses

Work simplification, elements of manufacturing costs and cost estimating are the subjects of three one-week short courses to be conducted by the Agricultural and Mechanical College of Texas this July.

These will complete a summer series of Industrial Management Short Courses which are being presented under the direction of V. M. Faires, head of the Department of Management Engineering.

According to Faires, "This training program has been developed in response to numerous requests that we make available to Texas firms the training facilities and experienced industrial plant which we have at A. & M."

Richard F. Bruckart, Assistant Professor, will draw in his eight years' experience in work simplification activities at foundries, metal fabricating plants, and processing plants to present the course on that subject. The two courses on costs will be under the direction of Associate Professor Stanley A. Wykes, who has had seventeen years' industrial experience in addition to numerous educational honors.

STEEL BUILDINGS

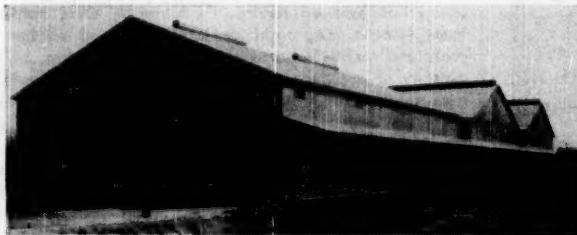


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New Orleans Opens New \$1.5 Million Esplanade Wharf

Esplanade Avenue Wharf, under construction at New Orleans for the past two years, was put into use for the first time on May 1.

The \$1,500,000 wharf is the first large general cargo wharf to be completed in the ten-million dollar port expansion program now underway. It has been assigned to the Gulf and South America Line, which already has the assignment of the adjoining Mandeville Street Wharf. "We consider the wharf to be of very satisfactory construction," George Griswold, vice-president and general manager of GSA, commented following the assignment of the wharf to his firm.

"Its 170 feet of width affords very efficient assembling or moving of cargo, since it is broken only by a single row of supporting stanchions. It will certainly step up the efficiency of our operations at New Orleans."

Esplanade Avenue Wharf is 600 feet long, providing berthing space for one ship. This makes a total berthing space for 75 ships at public wharves in the port.

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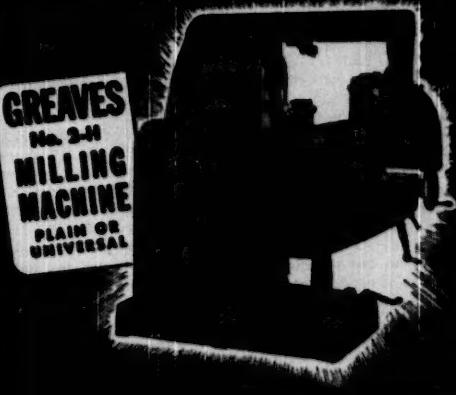


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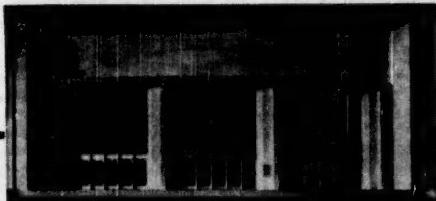
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FINANCIAL NOTES

Consolidated net sales of West Point Mig. Co., West Point, Ga., for the first six months ending February 25, 1950, were \$45,171,249 as compared with \$43,643,844 for the same period in 1949. Net income for the first six months of 1950 amounted to \$4,504,959 as compared with \$3,837,968 for the same period in 1949.

As the company enters the second half of its fiscal year indications are for the continuance of favorable business at least during the third quarter. A quarterly dividend of 75 cents per share has been declared by the directors payable May 1, 1950, to stockholders of record at the close of business April 14, 1950.

The Nashville, Chattanooga & St. Louis Railway, Nashville, Tenn., recently reported for the year ended December 31, 1949, total operating revenues of \$32,056,965 compared with \$33,528,344 for 1948, a decrease of \$3,471,389, or 9.8 per cent. Total operating expenses for the year were \$25,199,814, compared with \$28,869,334 for the previous year, a decrease of \$3,669,520, or 12.71 per cent.

Net income amounted to \$2,141,057 for 1949 as compared with \$1,783,857 for the previous year.

Net income of the Davison Chemical Co., Baltimore, Md., for the nine months ended March 26, 1950, after provision for income taxes, amounted to \$1,115,000, as compared with \$1,462,000 for the same period last year. The earnings this year were equal to \$2.16 per share on the 514,134 shares of capital stock outstanding, as compared with \$2.84 for the same period last year. Net earnings before income taxes for the 1950 period were \$1,768,000, compared with \$2,322,000 for the 1949 period.

Sales for the nine months amounted to \$23,640,000 compared with \$25,725,000 for the similar period a year ago.

Carolina Power and Light Company of Raleigh, N. C., in its annual report for 1949 reported its total operating revenues as \$29,481,753, an increase of 12 per cent over 1948. Operating expenses during 1949 (exclusive of taxes) were \$14,272,363, an increase of three per cent over 1948.

Net income of the company was \$4,856,163, an increase of \$739,657, or 18 per cent over 1948; 1949 thus goes into the record as the biggest and busiest year

in the history of Carolina Power & Light Company.

Directors of the Youngstown Sheet and Tube Co., Youngstown 1, Ohio, recently declared a quarterly dividend of \$1.25 a share on common shares, payable June 15 to shareholders of record at the close of business May 19.

Hercules Powder Company, Wilmington, Del., reported for the three months ended March 31, 1950, net earnings equal, after preferred dividends, to \$1.01 a share on 2,654,138 shares of common stock outstanding.

This compares with net earnings for the quarter ended March 31, 1949, of 90 cents a share on 2,644,789 shares of common stock then outstanding.

Net sales of goods and services for the quarter were \$32,995,072, compared with \$30,168,730 in the first quarter of 1949.

Net sales of International Minerals & Chemical Corporation, Chicago, Ill., for the nine months ended March 31, 1950, totaled \$39,327,528 as compared with \$39,026,242 for the same period last year.

Net earnings for the nine-month period were \$3,611,780 as compared with \$4,135,734 for the corresponding period a year before.

Earnings per common share for the nine-month period were \$4.20 per share as compared with \$4.86 per share for the same period a year ago.

At a meeting of the Board of Directors of **Republic Steel Corporation**, Cleveland, Ohio, held recently, a regular quarterly dividend of \$1.50 per share on the six per cent cumulative convertible prior preference stock, Series A, was declared, payable July 1, 1950, to stockholders of record June 9, 1950, and a regular quarterly dividend of 75 cents per share instead of the previous rate of 50 cents per share on the common stock of the corporation was declared, payable July 3, 1950, to stockholders of record June 9, 1950.

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BUSINESS NOTES

Bennell and Jacobs, Inc., advertising agency, is pleased to announce the opening of their offices in the new Fairfield Building, 1800 Fairfield Avenue, Shreveport, La.

The Baker Industrial Truck Division of the Baker-Bausing Co., Cleveland, Ohio, has appointed **Henry S. Haight** of the Haight Engineering Co., Court Square, Charlottesville, Va., as district sales representative for the central portion of the state of Virginia. In this capacity, Mr. Haight, who has been actively associated with the material handling industry since 1933, will serve as material handling consultant for Baker Truck applications and will handle the sale of this equipment in his territory.

National Electric Products Corp., Pittsburgh, Pa., has recently purchased **I. A. Bennett & Co.**, Chicago, for 46 years

an exclusive sales agent in 15 midwestern states for the National line of electrical roughing-in materials.

R. C. Bennett, Jr., former general manager of the Bennett firm, is now vice president and sales manager of National Electric. Earl M. Nelson, sales manager for Bennett, has become National Electric midwest district manager. Factory branch sales offices of the company are located in Chicago, St. Paul, St. Louis, Kansas City and Dallas. Warehouse stocks of wire, conduit, cable and electrical raceways are maintained in Chicago, St. Paul and St. Louis.

Hardinge Co., Inc., York, Pa., has recently signed a contract with **Elliott Machine Corp.** of Baltimore, giving the Hardinge organization exclusive manufacturing and sales rights for Kuntz lime and hydrate equipment.

The two major pieces of equipment

which will be rebuilt and sold by Hardinge under this contract are the Kuntz continuous feed automatic type lime kiln and the Kuntz lime hydrator. The contract also makes Hardinge Company exclusive suppliers of repair parts for the Clyde and Schultheiss hydrators, as well as the Sobek kiln.

Electric Equipment Co., Rochester, N.Y., has purchased a million dollar government built plant from the Central Services Administration. It was announced recently by Irving S. Norry, president of the firm. The new factory, located in Rochester, has 59,000 square feet of floor space and is on the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad.

The purpose of the purchase is to consolidate the company's activities, which at present include warehouses in Rochester, Buffalo, Watertown, Canton, Ohio, and Houston, Tex.

Allied Control Co., Inc., announces the appointment of O. L. Price of **Magnetic Devices Inc.**, Frederick, Md., to handle sales of their electrical relays in the following territory: State of Maryland, District of Columbia and State of Virginia.

John C. Jensen, Inc., Chicago export sales firm, has been appointed to handle export sales by the **Portable Tools Division of Cummins Business Machines, Inc.**, of Chicago.

Mr. Jensen brings to the new connection a thorough knowledge both of world markets and of the portable tool business. The Cummins Tools line of saws, sander-saw, planer-saw, drills and polisher, is a logical one to seek overseas sales outlets under Jensen guidance.

A. M. Wickwire, president of **Automatic Steel Products, Inc.**, of Canton, Ohio, announced recently that the corporation has taken over the active management of **The Cleveland Tapping Machine Company** of Hartville, Ohio, and will continue its operation under that name. A. R. Wise has been appointed a vice-president of Cleveland Tapping and will be in charge of sales.

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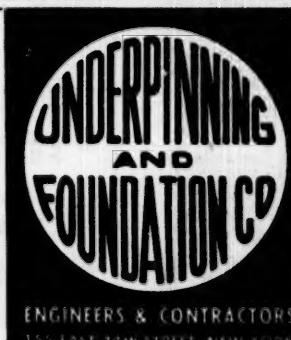
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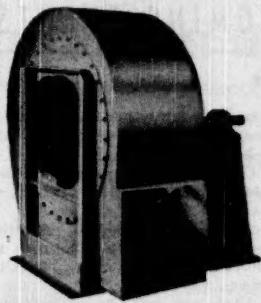
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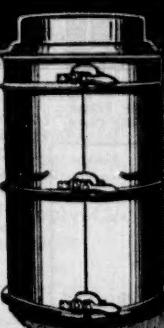
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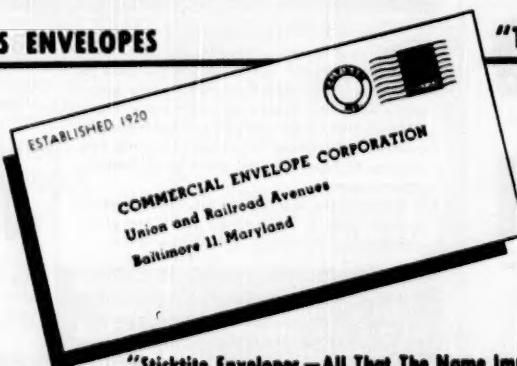


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COMING EVENTS

JUNE

1-3—**Southern Textile Assoc.**, annual convention, Ocean Forest Hotel, Myrtle Beach, S. C.

5-7—**American Gear Manufacturers Assn.**, annual meeting, The Homestead, Hot Springs, Va.

9-10—**Southeastern Section, American Association of Textile Chemists and Colorists**, annual outing, Radium Springs, Ga.

June (date not set)—**American Society of Industrial Appraisers**, Dallas, Tex.

12-16—**International Amphitheatre, Materials Handling Exposition**, Chicago, Ill.

12-16—**American Electroplaters' Society**, international electrodeposition conference, Statler Hotel, Boston, Mass.

12-16—**National Oil and Gas Power Division**, conference and exhibit, Lord Baltimore Hotel, Baltimore.

19-23—**American Society of Mechanical Engineers**, semi-annual meeting, Hotel Statler, St. Louis.

26-30—**American Society for Testing Materials**, annual meeting, Atlantic City, N. J.

AUGUST

7-19—**First U. S. International Trade Fair**, Coliseum, International Amphitheatre and Navy Pier, Chicago, Ill.

15-19—**National Association of Power Engineers**, national power show, Hotel Jefferson, St. Louis, Mo.

SEPTEMBER

11-13—**Southern Combed Yarn Spinners Association and Spinner-Breeder Conference**, joint meeting, El Paso, Tex.

11-15—**Instrument Society of America**, instrument conference and exhibit, Buffalo Auditorium, Buffalo, N. Y.

19-21—**American Society of Mechanical Engineers**, fall meeting, Hotel Sheraton, Worcester, Mass.

26-29—**Association of Iron & Steel Engineers**, exposition, public auditorium, Cleveland, Ohio.

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TRADE LITERATURE

Sprout, Waldron & Co., Inc., Muncy, Pa.—16 page bulletin 33 listing and describing the complete line of the company's "Blue Face" pulleys. This bulletin has a table of contents, and its make-up throughout is designed to facilitate quick and accurate reference.

Hardinge Co., Inc., 230 Arch St., York, Pa.—Revised bulletin on Rod Mill for grinding and pulverizing, discussing the new type Convex-Head Hardinge Rod Mill as well as the standard Hardinge Conical-End Rod Mill. It shows a number of typical installations as well as details of construction on ten various models, specifications, and performance data.

Autocall Co., Shelby, Ohio—Four-page bulletin illustrating and describing the function and construction of their type "ANG" Annunciators for use in control panels, control desks, etc., in public utilities and industries. Also included is a schedule showing dimensions of this Annunciator with from one to five digits up to four hundred. For a copy of this folder, write the company listed above.

Automatic Steel Products, Inc., Canton, Ohio—Three bulletins describing the complete line of Mercury Automatic Clutches. Bulletin 216, 8 pages, describes the Mercury Clutch in general, listing and illustrating various applications from air conditioning to washing machines. Bulletin 217, 4 pages, deals with Mercury Automatic Clutches applied to gasoline engines. Bulletin 218, 4 pages, covers electric motor installations.

National Association of Manufacturers, 14 W. 49th St., New York, N. Y.—Pocket-size loose-leaf volume entitled, "National Fact Book," containing an up-to-date collection of 70 official basic economic tables. The scope of the book is indicated by its 13 major sections: Public Finance; Banking and Finance; National Income; Prices; Hours and Earnings in Manufacturing; Population; Labor Force and Employment; Industrial Production; Work Stoppages; Mining; Operating Businesses; Trade Sales of Retail Stores; Construction; International Trade and Foreign Aid.

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General Electric Co., Bloomfield, N. J.—A 12-page, two-color catalog covering a complete line of packaged air conditioners in units 2, 3, 5, 7½ and 10-hp capacities, suitable for application in offices, homes, stores, restaurants, ships, taverns, hotel rooms, drafting rooms, apartments, and hotel suites. It includes descriptions and illustrations of all the conditioners and a cutaway drawing showing how a packaged unit operates.

E. I. DuPont de Nemours & Co., Inc., Wilmington 38, Del.—Booklet telling how high-tensity "Cordura" rayon contributes to savings in industrial manufacturing and maintenance costs. It describes how properties and performance of the rayon have enabled this product to replace centuries-old materials such as sisal, cotton, jute, hemp, and even steel.

Bristol Co., Sales Promotion Dept., Waterbury 20, Conn.—Six-page bulletin on pipeline recording thermometers for natural and manufactured gas temperatures. In addition to a complete description of the "Series 500" pipeline recording thermometer, considerable information is given on the specially designed bushings. The bulletin is illustrated with photographs and drawings showing methods of application, as well as a typical chart record. Copies are available from the company.

Armco Steel Corp., Middletown, Ohio—A 20-page illustrated booklet titled, "Stainless Steel for Heat Resistance," presenting a concise discussion of the properties of stainless steel and outlines the proper grades to use for parts subjected to heat.

Graphs show the relative scaling resistance, high temperature tensile strength, creep strength, and high temperature rupture strength of the various stainless steel grades.

General Electric Co., Schenectady 5, N. Y.—Two-color, eight-page bulletin on fractional horsepower motors for business machines. Designated as publication GEA-5420, the bulletin describes the features of the induction and G-E typewriter motors, adding machine motors, and servos motors for calculators and portable accounting machines. Completely illustrated with photographs and charts, it tells about construction, performance, characteristics and ratings.

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No bid may be withdrawn after scheduled closing time for receipt of bids for at least thirty (30) days.

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Plans and specifications are on file at the office of the Purchasing Agent, Atlanta, Georgia, and with Wiedeman and Singleton, 1038 Peachtree and Southern Bank Building, Atlanta, Georgia. A copy may be obtained from Wiedeman and Singleton upon deposit of Ten Dollars (\$10.00) which will be refunded upon return of documents in good condition within thirty (30) days after opening of bids or upon submission of a bona fide bid.

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